



Pope John Paul II, accompanied by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, reviews the honor guard on his arrival in Poland.

## Pope Urges Jaruzelski to Respect Rights

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service  
WARSAW — Offering a blessing to his fellow countrymen "who know the joy and the suffering of living in this land," Pope John Paul II arrived here for his third papal trip home and called on Poland's Communist rulers to respect the sanctity of human rights.

The pope warned Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, at Warsaw's Royal Castle that "every violation or disrespect of human rights is a threat to peace."

General Jaruzelski, who declared martial law five and a half years ago to suppress the independent trade union Solidarity, responded

with a strong defense of his record and stressed his government's determination to work with the Roman Catholic Church to create "the model of constructive coexistence."

The exchange came at the beginning of a seven-day visit by the pope. The church and the government both had predicted that the visit would lead to a new era of stability in church-state relations in Poland. They say the visit could help open new links between the Vatican and the East bloc nations.

The pope, however, made little mention of a new era of cooperation. He limited his public remarks to General Jaruzelski to a strong call for an expansion of civil liberties in Poland, a situation that the

Polish leader insisted exists already.

"If you want to keep the peace, remember the individual human being," the pope said in his reply to General Jaruzelski Monday afternoon. "Remember among other things his right to religious liberty, free association and the expression of his views."

John Paul's mention of the right of "free association" was considered a reference to a major demand made by Polish church officials in the last year as General Jaruzelski has sought to improve relations with the church.

Other church-state negotiations have focused on the establishment

of diplomatic relations between Warsaw and the Vatican, which General Jaruzelski has sought, and the church's desire for official legal status in Poland.

"Four years ago," General Jaruzelski said, "I stated that the line of renewal agreement and reforms is irreversible in Poland."

He added: "The past has fully borne that out. There is no turning back from this road."

In Poland officially to lead a Eucharistic congress devoted to the "moral renewal of man and the nation," John Paul pope also is expected to defend the national interests of Poles as he travels across

See POPE, Page 5

## U.S. Cuts Japan Sanctions 17%

### Nakasone Expresses His 'Appreciation'

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service  
VENICE — President Ronald Reagan ordered a reduction Monday of \$51 million in sanctions against Japanese electronics exports to the United States.

Mr. Reagan said the 17 percent cut was "strictly proportional" to withdrawal of the trade practices that triggered imposition of the sanctions six weeks ago.

Koji Watanabe, an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry present at a meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, said that Mr. Nakasone expressed his "appreciation" for the step. The Japanese leader had been pressing for full withdrawal of the \$300 million in sanctions.

"It's much better than nothing, and augurs well for the full removal of sanctions," Mr. Watanabe said. He added that Mr. Reagan's order would provide a psychological lift to Japanese citizens who had contended that the imposition of sanctions was unfair.

Mr. Reagan gave the news to Mr. Nakasone in a meeting on bilateral affairs, one of several that preceded the formal dinner Monday night that opened the 13th annual economic summit meeting of the seven leading industrial nations.

It was also learned that Mr. Nakasone reiterated a pledge to Mr. Reagan that he would make an effort to push Japanese interest rates lower, and he reassured Mr. Reagan that only \$3 billion of a proposed \$20 billion Japanese foreign aid package would be bilateral.

In a bilateral session with the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, Mr. Reagan pressed for further West German efforts to help global economic expansion. But according to the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., Mr. Kohl listened but made no pledges.

U.S. officials are hoping to get a declaration at the meeting that will commit the seven powers to undertake a sustained period of economic growth for some years ahead.

"That would be a big announcement," Mr. Baker said in a television interview. But there are signs that the Kohl government is strongly resisting the pressure.

Later, Mr. Baker said: "When this summit is over, it is likely that there will be significant accomplishments that will be announced. It is, after all, an economic summit. It is not a political summit. It is an economic summit. I think there'll be important news coming out of the summit."

In their talk, Mr. Nakasone assured Mr. Reagan that Japan would work strenuously to bring about consensus in the semiconductor trade that would permit total elimination of the sanctions "as soon as possible."

In his announcement, Mr. Reagan expressed regret that the Japanese had not yet taken sufficient action to enable him to scrap the sanctions.

He made clear, as Mr. Baker emphasized later, that the partial lifting of sanctions was undertaken with full knowledge that it may not be received well on Capitol Hill. Influential Republicans and Democrats.

See SUMMIT, Page 5



ON PAGE 3

■ The major issues at Venice.  
■ The U.S. delegation projects a regal aloofness.  
■ Nancy Reagan took her anti-drug message to Stockholm.



Ronald Reagan alighting Monday from the boat that took him to his hotel in Venice.

## U.S. Call for Tougher Policy in Gulf Brings a Cautious Allied Reaction

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

VENICE — The U.S. allies reacted cautiously Monday to the Reagan administration's tough language on the situation in the Gulf, an issue that has threatened to dominate the gathering here of the leaders of the seven major industrial nations of the non-Communist world.

Both Western European leaders and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan appeared reluctant to endorse the Reagan administration's menacing language aimed at Iran, but they offered carefully circumscribed diplomatic backing for the declared American aim of keeping

the Gulf oil lanes open for navigation.

At a dinner with six allied leaders Monday night, President Ronald Reagan was reported to be

Kuwait asked China to help protect its oil tankers. Page 4.

Iraqis at a key outpost await an Iranian offensive. Page 4.

seeking support for an American draft for a new United Nations Security Council resolution that would demand an end to the seven-year-old war between Iran and Iraq. The initiative appeared likely to receive backing from the other heads of state and government.

The draft resolution, sources from several nations said, calls for a mandatory ban on arms sales to Iran and Iraq if they refuse to enter peace negotiations — a position that has only been adopted by Iran. On the Security Council, only China is a major military supplier of Iran.

Questioned by reporters, Mr. Reagan declined to say what the United States would do if Iran deployed Chinese-made Silkworm missiles, which the administration contends pose a threat to freedom of navigation in the Gulf. The missiles have an estimated range of 50 miles (80 kilometers).

Asked if the warnings to Iran

See SHIPS, Page 5

## Kiosk Poll Puts Tories 13 Points Ahead

LONDON (Reuters) — The governing Conservative Party has registered a lead of 13 points over the opposition Labour Party for the general election Thursday, according to a poll due to be published Tuesday.

The poll, conducted by Marplan for the Guardian newspaper, indicated that the Tories would attract 45 percent of the votes. Labor would receive 32 percent, according to the survey, and the Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance 21 percent.

The lead of 13 points is one of the biggest the Conservatives have shown since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called the election May 11. (Related story, Page 2.)



Aida, top, and Paola Fendi and their three sisters are like "five fingers on a hand" — they work best when they're together. Their teamwork has changed Italy's fashion industry. Page 11.

## Both Germanys Press Own Priorities, Hinting at a Drift From Superpowers

By William Drozdzak  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — When President Ronald Reagan delivers an address on East-West relations Thursday at the Brandenburg Gate, he is expected to echo the themes of German freedom and peaceful reunification cited by John F. Kennedy in his "Ich bin ein Berliner" ("I am a Berliner") speech here nearly a quarter-century ago.

When Kennedy visited West Berlin in 1963, both German states were largely perceived as front-line surrogates in the Cold War confrontation between Moscow and Washington.

### Concert in West Berlin Causes a Protest in East

Reuters

BERLIN — Police in East Germany dispersed about 1,000 youths demonstrating early Monday at the Berlin Wall and chanting "The wall must go!"

More than 20 people were arrested, some outside the Soviet Embassy.

The youths were part of a crowd of 3,000 that assembled Sunday evening to hear a concert by the Eurythmics, a British rock group. It performed 100 yards away from the West Berlin side of the concrete wall. The outbreak occurred as the concert ended shortly after midnight.

In an attempt to avoid another night of trouble, police early Monday night moved off the street and the pavement outside the Soviet Embassy before a scheduled concert by another British rock group, Genesis.

Youths arriving Monday evening to hear the concert were asked for their identity documents, and some were taken aside for questioning.

In the incident early Monday, several hundred people broke

frontation between Moscow and Washington.

But Mr. Reagan's appearance will occur at a time when Bonn and East Berlin are pressing their own priorities in ways that suggest some drifting away from their superpower patrons.

In the view of analysts and politicians interviewed on both sides of the wall, Washington and Moscow are asking their affluent German partners to bear greater military and economic responsibilities in their blocs.

The growing economic clout and continuing strategic importance of

the two Germanys have contributed to the emergence of a more assertive Central European identity. Germans on both sides are imbued with the desire to surmount tensions between the superpowers and improve trade and human contacts among neighboring states.

While Washington and Bonn have passed through various conflicts with their relationship intact, a German generation born after the war is moving into positions of power believing they have become innocent victims or "hostages" of the East-West division in Europe.

But perhaps the most important new factor shaping historical forces in Central Europe is East Germany's emergence as the strongest and most self-confident member of the Soviet bloc.

"The U.S. and Soviet Union had much greater control when they played leading roles in building up the economies and societies of their allies after the war," said Gerwin Schneider of East Germany's Institute for International Relations. "Now that those countries have matured, they are more inclined to speak out on their own."

The restlessness with bloc allegiances in both Germanys has stirred powerful if dormant yearnings for German reunification. Yet pragmatism outweighs romanticism, and leaders in both Germanys scrupulously avoid talk of national unity.

They speak instead of the German "community of responsibility" to assuage superpower tensions and prevent war from breaking out again on German soil.

"We find ourselves in the same situation," said East Germany's deputy foreign minister, Kurt Nier. "Both German states must form policy based on the question of how to live next to each other in peace while seeking cooperative solutions to our problems."

This mutual perception in Central Europe of how to cope with life between the superpowers flourishes.

See GERMANY, Page 5

## A Kiss Is Still a Kiss: Researchers Rule Out AIDS

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — No evidence exists that the AIDS virus can spread through tears, saliva and normal kissing, the World Health Organization has reported in an attempt to calm persisting anxieties that the virus can be spread by casual contact.

"Kissing has not been documented to pose a risk" of spreading the AIDS virus, a group of experts from AIDS centers throughout the world said in a statement Sunday. The experts met over the weekend to review the data presented at the Third International Conference on acquired immune deficiency syndrome here last week.

However, the experts also said in the statement that "while unproven, some theoretical risk from vigorous 'wet' kissing (deep kissing or tongue kissing) may exist" if it resulted in breaks or tears in the mouth's lining, or if there were existing sores.

Some laboratory scientists have found a few AIDS virus particles in saliva from some people with the infection. But U.S. health officials have said the disease does not spread through kissing.

There was no evidence that the AIDS virus could be spread by "insects, food, water, toilets, swimming pools, sweat, tears, shared drinking or eating utensils, or other items, second-hand clothing and telephones," said

the experts from WHO, a United Nations agency.

The statements from the Geneva-based health organization reiterated that there was no evidence that the AIDS virus could be spread by "casual, person to person contact in any setting."

The experts stressed that only three routes of spread had been documented:

- Homosexual or heterosexual intercourse.
- Contact with semen, transplanted organs and blood, as on contaminated needles and syringes shared by drug users.
- From mother to child before or during birth and perhaps through breast milk.

The experts said a real but "very low occupational risk" exists to health workers of becoming infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

A few health care workers have become infected with the AIDS virus. They are believed to have caught it by pricking themselves with needles contaminated by blood of AIDS patients.

Three health care workers, who were splashed with blood from AIDS patients, are also believed to have become infected with the AIDS virus, the Centers for Disease Control said.

Health care workers caring for AIDS patients should take precautions to avoid contact with contaminated material. WHO experts said.

See CONTRA, Page 5



Fawn Hall, as she was sworn in to testify Monday.

## A Patent on Life Forms Gets Genes Into Business

By Keith Schneider  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Fourteen years after scientists first spliced genetic material from one microbe into another to create a bit of life that never before existed, the field of genetic engineering appears poised to vastly widen its commercial and agricultural applications.

A ruling by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in April that genetic engineers can patent higher life forms — even mammals — has spurred the development of the industry.

Genetic engineers say they must be able to patent new life forms and processes if they are to protect their investments and move forward in a field full of innovation and risk. But the patent office ruling has also revived anxiety about the safety and morality of tampering with life forms.

In the near future biotechnology may see these developments:

- In laboratories across the United States, the genes of viruses and bacteria will be placed in plants to enable them to produce their own insecticides or fertilizers. These so-called transgenic plants will be field-tested and farmers will begin using them in place of conventional crop varieties.
- Researchers will manipulate the primordial cells that produce sperm and eggs to enable breeders to select the characteristics of animals, including gender.
- Scientists will routinely transplant a gene from one species to another.

As the debate unfolds, many

eyes will turn to a rust-colored pig in Beltsville, Maryland, that carries the growth-hormone gene of a cow. That pig represents success to the genetic engineers and, because of its pathetic infirmities, new reason for concern to those who fear that mankind now has too many tools for meddling in the complex matter of life.

In recent months most of the concern about genetic engineering

### Genetic Engineering New Hopes and Fears

First of a series

centered on the release into the environment of newly-devised organisms in the form of bacteria designed to help plants resist pests, diseases and bad weather. With the new patent rulings, however, the concern has begun to shift to more complicated genetic manipulation in higher life forms — mammals — resulting in transgenic creatures like the pig with a cow gene.

In the long run, opponents and proponents of genetic engineering see a vast array of potential applications, including plants and microbes designed to produce fuel, cows that produce medicines instead of milk, or even babies designed to have a particular height, hair color or other traits.

Traits of plants and animals have been manipulated for centuries. But until now animal breeding and

See GENE, Page 2

### GENERAL NEWS

■ Removing bugs from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow could take two years. Page 5.

■ The U.S. Supreme Court has accepted a suit challenging the CIA's dismissal of a homosexual employee. Page 3.

### SPORTS

■ In "The Bias Aftermath," key figures at the University of Maryland are still trying to pick up the pieces. Page 19.

Dow close: UP 25.49  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
1.804 1.636 143.50 6.0915

## Squeeze on Aerospace Firms

Sluggish Warplane Sales Likely to Force More Cooperation

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

PARIS — When French Mirage and American F-18 fighters zoom overhead as the annual Paris Air Show begins Thursday, the mood among the hundreds of military contractors here is expected to be as grim as Paris's skies have been in recent weeks.

With military budgets under pressure worldwide and with sales of warplanes stagnant, many industry analysts and officials say the aerospace companies at the show — the world's biggest air bazaar — will be forced more than ever to cooperate. And, some industry observers say, this cooperation might not be such a bad thing for taxpayers footing the military bills in Western nations.

Working together as never before would allow contractors to share the technology, the risks and the huge costs of developing aircraft.

"The whole issue of international cooperation will probably become more of a centerpiece at the show," said Wolfgang H. Demisch, an aerospace analyst with First Boston, "simply because everywhere you look there are signs of cost overruns and money pressure in the industry."

Mr. Demisch said that governments on both sides of the Atlantic, seeing the huge expense of developing new generations of military aircraft, are pushing aerospace companies harder than ever to work together.

"My impression is that Congress is much more willing to undertake joint collaborative relationships with the Europeans," said Andrew J. Pierre, author of a book on arms cooperation and director of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs in Paris.

Nathan Higginbotham, director of development for McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s military aircraft division, said the aerospace market has been weak for three years. "A lot of countries bought airplanes and have taken them into inventory," he said.

Nations in the Middle East have reduced orders because of a decline in oil revenues, while many underdeveloped nations have cut back because of the debt crisis. The main military contracts for which companies will be vying at the Paris show are those of Japan and South Korea.

Mr. Higginbotham said slack demand meant that there would be fewer types of aircraft developed, with each required to be more versatile. And this, he said, pointed to more cooperation.

At the moment, there seems more competition than cooperation. The European Fighter Aircraft consortium, which has British Aerospace PLC, Aeritalia SpA of Italy and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany as its principal partners, is moving ahead with a \$1.5 billion program to develop an advanced fighter. But Avions Dassault-Breguet Aviation, France's large military aircraft maker, decided against joining that

consortium and is pushing ahead with its Rafale, which some French officials fear may be too big a project for Dassault on its own.

On the other side of the Atlantic, Lockheed Corp., McDonnell Douglas, General Dynamics Corp., Grumman Corp. and Northrop Corp. are working on new generations of fighters — sometimes together, sometimes apart.

"There is evidence of an ongoing crime against the taxpayer in the series of directly duplicative programs, all of them at sufficiently early stages," Mr. Demisch of First Boston said. "Given a little bit of political willpower and a modicum of common sense, a considerable degree of commonality could be achieved."

For example, Mr. Demisch said, Dassault might be pushed to join the European fighter consortium, or else to cooperate with McDonnell Douglas, because the French Navy is interested in the St. Louis-based company's F-18 until the Rafale comes on line in a decade.

But several analysts and officials said there would be pressures against cooperating.

But an even greater obstacle is a subject likely to dominate the show: Friday's announcement by Airbus Industrie, the four-nation European aircraft consortium, that it would proceed with plans to develop and construct two new civil aircraft, the A-330 and A-340.

These aircraft, which will compete against offerings of Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas, have raised tensions between Europe and the

United States because the Americans contend the Europeans unfairly subsidize Airbus.

"I think trans-Atlantic cooperation on military aircraft might not occur so fast because of the friction between Airbus and the United States," said George Shapiro, an analyst with Salomon Brothers.

Despite such friction, officials from Airbus, which is based in Toulouse, France, are expected to talk with McDonnell officials at the show about cooperation. West German and British officials, unhappy with Airbus's huge losses, are pushing the consortium to cooperate with McDonnell Douglas to improve the consortium's position against Boeing, the industry leader in commercial aircraft.

McDonnell Douglas has unsuccessfully sought to persuade Airbus to cooperate in developing its long-range MD-11 while it offered to cooperate on Airbus's medium-range A-330. Airbus rejected that offer, saying the A-330 and A-340 had to be developed together. However, Airbus officials are expected to meet with McDonnell Douglas to discuss working together on a lengthened version of Airbus's highly successful 150-seat A-320.

"We've often been eager to cooperate, but the Airbus people in Toulouse haven't been so enthusiastic," said one official at Airbus. "We've often been eager to cooperate, but the Airbus people in Toulouse haven't been so enthusiastic," said one official at Airbus. "We've often been eager to cooperate, but the Airbus people in Toulouse haven't been so enthusiastic," said one official at Airbus.

## Blacks on the Brink of Entering Commons

By Francis X. Clines  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Diane Abbott, a Cambridge scholar with an abiding interest in the civil rights politics of America, will become part of parliamentary history Thursday if, as is considered certain, she is elected one of the first blacks to the House of Commons.

She would be a rare incumbent from two groups: blacks, who might win a fractional share of the 650 seats; and women, who might retain their current 4 percent share.

Polls have indicated that British voters will depart from habit to elect at least three, and perhaps five, blacks as the first black members of Parliament.

If elected, they also would be the only nonwhite faces in the history of Parliament other than three members of Indian heritage who served at various times in the past century.

Ms. Abbott, 33, is a veteran of the bare-knuckled, gibe-and-jeer politics of England's elected neighborhood councils. Minority groups have used the councils to build their way into the harder-pressed urban areas.

In her North Hackney district, Ms. Abbott has capitalized on what she views as a time lag in the spreading to England of the "black power" consciousness movement that swept the United States 20 years ago.

Among those black Americans she admires are Martin Luther King, Shirley Chisholm, a former member of Congress; Angela Davis, a black militant; and Malcolm

X, a Black Muslim leader who was slain in 1965.

Ms. Abbott startled the party establishment by appealing to the newer generations of minority poor and winning the Labor nomination away from the parliamentary incumbent, a respected 74-year-old white man left vulnerable by changing times.

"My parents were from Jamaica and have talked for 30 years about 'going home' someday," Ms. Abbott said, "but my generation knows this is home, with no place else to go, and it's time to make it here."

She exudes an energy and self-confidence that she attributes to some lonely scholarship years at Cambridge.

"Cambridge taught me there really is a ruling class and you have to organize to defeat it," she said.



Workers uncrating a helicopter for the Paris Air Show. At left is an Ariane rocket.

## Leftist Is Cleared By Court in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Toni Negri, a Marxist professor and fugitive member of parliament, was acquitted of armed insurrection and kidnapping charges but had a robbery charge upheld by an appeals court in Rome on Monday.

The court overturned guilty verdicts for charges of complicity in the kidnapping and killing of an industrialist, Carlo Saraceno, and the attempted abduction of another businessman, Giuseppe Daina.

Mr. Negri, who has said he wants to return to Italy, is reported to be living in France. After four years in prison awaiting trial, he was freed after being elected to parliament, but fled Italy when his diplomatic immunity was lifted in September 1983.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Tamils Reported Fleeing Jaffna Area

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Hundreds of Tamils are fleeing the Jaffna peninsula in northern Sri Lanka, fearing further attacks by government forces, residents of the city of Vavuniya said Monday. They said about 400 Tamils, including women and children, arrived in Vavuniya on Monday in five buses seeking refuge. Vavuniya is a Tamil area on the mainland 85 miles (140 kilometers) south of Jaffna. Hundreds of others are waiting for buses to get out of the peninsula, the travelers said, according to Vavuniya residents reached by telephone. The exodus began when the military imposed a curfew in some parts of the peninsula on Sunday and launched an operation around the Kankesanthal harbor on the northern coast.

### 274 Angolan Rebels Reported Killed

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — Angolan forces killed 274 rebels recently in central Angola, the South African radio said Monday, quoting military sources in Luanda.

The report followed indications of a major offensive against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is backed by South Africa and the United States. The government forces are assisted by an estimated 37,000 Cuban troops and advisers and more than 1,000 Soviet advisers.

The radio said the guerrillas were killed in Huambo and Bie Provinces, north of the area where government forces are reported to be mobilizing for an attack on the rebel headquarters.

### Soweto Union Leader Detained Briefly

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — The police detained the No. 2 official in South Africa's largest black labor federation for about eight hours Monday and released him after questioning, union officials said.

Frank Masingi, a spokesman for the Congress of South African Trade Unions, said the deputy secretary-general, Sydney Mufamadi, was detained in a pre-dawn raid on his home in Soweto, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg. A federation lawyer said Mr. Mufamadi was released shortly after noon. He said it was not yet clear why he was detained.

Calling the action "part of an orchestrated attack" on the union organization, which has about 700,000 members, Mr. Masingi said that "by restricting and obstructing" his work the government was "working directly to disrupt and destroy the movement toward a democratic society." He added that at least 40 officials of the labor organization were being held without charges under a state of emergency imposed last year by the white minority government.

### Cuba to Free 348 Political Prisoners

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba has agreed to release 348 current and former political prisoners to emigrate to the United States, a U.S. Roman Catholic group said here Monday.

The Reverend Nicholas DiMarzio, an official of the U.S. Catholic Conference, won the pledge from Mr. Castro during a meeting in Cuba last week, church officials said. The group is a social action arm of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The officials said Mr. Castro had agreed to issue exit permits for 204 people listed by the Catholic Conference as political prisoners. Father DiMarzio said that, in addition, Mr. Castro had told him 144 people still imprisoned but not listed by the Catholic Conference would be given permission to leave Cuba. He said those released would probably begin arriving in the United States in September.

### Flier Briefed, Bonn Magazine Asserts

BONN (UPI) — Bunte Illustrierte, a weekly newsmagazine, reported Monday that the West German two-ager who landed a light plane last month in Red Square had been briefed before the flight by Friedemann Spaeth, a civilian pilot it described as experienced in evading East European radar defenses.

The magazine said Mr. Spaeth warned Matthias Rust, 19, that an unauthorized flight to Moscow could be suicidal and could cause an international incident. Mr. Rust flew unimpeded from Finland across 420 miles (680 kilometers) of Soviet territory May 28 and landed near the Kremlin wall.

In an article in Stern, another weekly newsmagazine, Monika and Karl-Henrich Rust, the flier's parents, said the flight was to speak to Mikhail S. Gorbachev about world peace and disarmament.

"He is able and willing to get things moving, but the world will not let him," the parents said in the article, which appeared Monday. They appealed to the Soviet leader to release their son.

### Knesset Strips Kahane of Privileges

JERUSALEM (AFP) — Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the extremist anti-Arab Kach Party, was effectively stripped of his parliamentary privileges Monday after refusing to pledge allegiance to Israel.

Mr. Kahane pledged loyalty to the "Eretz" instead of to Israel when asked by the speaker of Israel's Knesset, or parliament, to take an oath of allegiance required of Knesset members. Mr. Kahane, elected to parliament in 1984, has argued that as a U.S. citizen he is barred from taking an oath of allegiance to a non-American legislature.

In March, he succeeded in blocking moves by the U.S. authorities to strip him of his citizenship by saying that he had never taken the Israeli oath. His U.S. citizenship allows him to collect funds for his party in the United States.

### Ozal Is Undecided on Early Elections

ANKARA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said he was undecided Monday on whether to call early general elections in Turkey despite the results of local elections that favored his ruling party.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party dominated Sunday's voting for mayors in newly formed municipalities. The party gained 55 posts of the 84 at stake, according to the latest results on state radio.

Asked if this meant he would call general elections before he is obliged to in November 1988, Mr. Ozal said he was pleased with the result, but added: "It is still 50-50 whether or not there will be an early election."

### For the Record

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China arrived in East Berlin on Monday and publicly praised the leadership of the East German Communist Party, which Beijing had often denounced during an ideological battle in the early 1980s. (Reuters)

A British diplomat, Edward Chaplin, who was ordered out of Iran last week, was expected to leave Tehran on Monday. He was to have left Sunday, but he was turned back at the airport by security guards. Iranian officials said Mr. Chaplin was now clear to leave. (Reuters)

Spanish police said they have discovered a cache of explosives Monday that a Basque guerrilla group, ETA, was planning to use during government elections this week. No arrests have been made. (UPI)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Airports in Britain Crippled by Strike

LONDON (UPI) — A 24-hour strike by air control assistants disrupted operations at British airports Monday, forcing the cancellation of more than 500 flights and creating lengthy delays for many travelers. "We are handling 50 percent of normal traffic," a Civil Aviation Authority spokesman said. The walkout by the assistants, who assist the controllers, occurred three days before Britain's general election and was part of a two-day strike by more than 200,000 British civil servants seeking a 15-percent raise. The government has offered them 4 percent. The civil servants' strike disrupted services at government welfare offices and at ports, where customs inspectors walked off the job and left hundreds of trucks on the docks unattended.

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration inspectors are to conduct checks this week on 18 airplanes that Air Midwest grounded after cracks were found in their control surfaces, an FAA spokesman says. The spokesman added that the cracks were considered minor. (AP)

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## U.S. Delegation in Venice Projects Regal Aloofness

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

VENICE — The leaders of the seven major industrialized democracies will sit around an oval conference table here this week as equals. But some see themselves as more equal than others, and nowhere perhaps is this more evident than in the imperial trappings that drape the American presence.

Strict rules of protocol set the pecking order in the solemn retinue of presidents, prime ministers, ministers and advisers who attend.

There are five heads of government, from West Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada and Britain, plus the president of the European Commission. Two leaders, Ronald Reagan and François Mitterrand of France, are favored by protocol as they qualify as heads of state.

But it is rules that dictate to the leaders how to sit around the table, or where to stand when group photos are taken. There is a kind of regal aloofness to the American presence that conveys an attitude of superiority.

While six countries brief reporters on the island of San Giorgio, where the summit meeting takes place, the American delegation does so on the Lido, a glorious island 20 minutes by boat from San Giorgio.

If Japanese spokesmen give briefings in a tent, albeit seated on red velvet-covered Louis XVI armchairs, American officials unfold the intricacies of growth indicators or double-zero options from the comfort of the Excelsior Hotel, a Moorish-revival colossus of a building overlooking the Adriatic Sea.

That kind of splendid isolation not only annoys reporters, who spend much time shuttling between islands, it also irks other governments. Newspapers with small numbers of reporters attending tend to gravitate toward the American briefings, hating them from the Europeans and Japanese.

But American indulgence goes further. The Italians have put three motorcade, or launches, at the disposal of each delegation and told them they would have to pay themselves if they wanted more.

West Germany, which last year overtook the United States and Japan as the world's leading exporting nation, decided to take three extra. The Japanese ordered 25 more, and the Americans an additional 100.

Of course, U.S. officials say that is not lavishness, just necessity, as Mr. Reagan's retinue contains nearly 800 people and they have to be able to get around. For his own

part, Mr. Reagan will hardly use the boats.

In a quite conscious demonstration of democratic openness, Chancellor Helmut Kohl twice took strolls around Saint Mark's Square, shaking hands and signing autographs, after a boat deposited him at the Danieli hotel in the historic center.

But Mr. Reagan, like some Venetian monarch, is installed at the luxury Cipriani Hotel, where he receives other leaders, even reversing protocol to receive his 79-year-old Italian host, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani.

The Italians are already sensitive to slights, after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who swooped in Monday night and is to depart Tuesday before lunch because of commitments in the British election campaign, refused to receive Mr. Fanfani when he recently made the rounds of the other leaders' capitals to prepare the summit meeting.

President Mitterrand's enthusiasm for the city forced him to deny reports recently that he intended to buy Palazzo Volpi on Giudecca Island where he is lodged during the summit meeting.

The detail became necessary after an Italian politician said that Mr. Mitterrand, who frequently visits the city and is a great admirer of its art treasures, had acquired the property overlooking the Lido.



Strollers in Venice, seemingly oblivious to the security forces, on the eve of the summit meeting. Other tourists have expressed displeasure at the inconveniences posed by the presence of more than 7,000 soldiers and police.

## Main Topics at the Venice Meeting

VENICE — Following are the main topics to be discussed at the summit meeting of seven major industrialized nations that began here Monday night:

**NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION:** The seven are expected to endorse a proposed treaty eliminating from Europe all U.S. and Soviet shorter- and medium-range nuclear missiles.

**GULF:** The United States, which has pledged to protect freedom of navigation in the Gulf, seeks support to involve the United Nations in a cease-fire plan in the Iran-Iraq war, with sanctions if either side refuses to negotiate. Washington seeks greater allied support in the Gulf after a May 17 missile attack by Iraq that killed 37 on the U.S. frigate Stark. Britain and France both have warships there.

**ECONOMIC GROWTH:** The United States, running record budget and trade deficits, wants Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies to generate more imports and act as locomotives for growth elsewhere. Japan has introduced a \$42 billion spending package to stimulate growth. West Germany has brought forward some tax cuts to 1988 from 1990. The United States has been urged by the six others to cut its budget deficit.

**ECONOMIC COOPERATION:** The United States and France want agreed targets for currency, growth, trade and current account balances and

inflation, with automatic consultation to rectify underperformance. Britain and West Germany have opposed binding commitments.

**CURRENCY STABILITY:** Agreements on controlling currency fluctuations, made at the Tokyo summit meeting last year, will probably be reviewed and reaffirmed.

**TRADE AND PROTECTIONISM:** All seven leaders say they want to keep markets open, but multiple disagreements underlie their words. These include agricultural disputes between the United States and Canada, on the one hand, and the European Community and Japan on the other. The seven are pledged to support the new round talks in Uruguay on liberalizing trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

**DEBT:** The seven will seek ways to ease the burden of Third World debts, particularly the poorest in sub-Saharan Africa. Japan has promised to use part of its huge trade surplus to help do so.

**AIDS:** The meeting is likely to review the worldwide spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome and may consider coordinating research on the disease.

**TERRORISM:** A decision made at the Tokyo meeting on curbing international terrorism will be reviewed for signs of progress.

## Mrs. Reagan Takes Drug Campaign To Sweden

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Nancy Reagan danced and spoke a bit of Swedish on Monday as she carried her anti-drug campaign to the youngsters of Scandinavia.

Following a tradition at past economic summit meetings, Mrs. Reagan left the president in Venice and continued her crusade against drug abuse.

About 200 demonstrators shouted "Nancy Go Home" and "Long Live Nicaragua" when she arrived at Villunda High School to watch a concert organized by Swedish Entertainment Against Drugs.

The protesters, standing about 100 yards from her, carried placards saying "Nancy, Your Luxury Is The Blood of Other People," "Stop Racism In South Africa," and "The U.S. Trade In Arms Pays Contras Massacres."

Inside the school, Mrs. Reagan got two standing ovations from the audience of about 500 young people, who also applauded when she said "Bara Sag Nej" — "Just Say No" — the theme of the anti-drug campaign.

"I hope every one of you will always say no to drugs and help your friends and classmates do the same," she said.

"The reason it's important is because you're Sweden's future leaders."

Mrs. Reagan, a former actress, was welcomed onstage in the school's auditorium by Lars Berghagen, one of Sweden's most popular entertainers.

He sang a Swedish song that included her name and twirled her around in a brief dance.

Mr. Berghagen helped found the Swedish entertainers' anti-drug group.

## Police Protest Reported During Venice Meeting

The Associated Press

VENICE — About 600 policemen, protesting shabby accommodations aboard a ferry where they were being housed during the economic summit meeting, left the ship and slept in a field Sunday, the newspaper Il Gazzettino reported.

The policemen, part of a security contingent of more than 7,000 mobilized for the summit meeting, said the ship lacked proper sanitary facilities, according to the report. The authorities said about 60 men actually left the ship.

## U.S. High Court to Review Dismissal of Homosexual

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide if the Central Intelligence Agency may dismiss a homosexual employee as a security risk.

The court could use the case to define the employment rights of homosexuals. While the Supreme Court has ruled that homosexual conduct is not protected by the Constitution, it has not ruled whether homosexuals have constitutional protection against discrimination in employment.

The court agreed to review the case of an electronics technician, identified only as John Doe, who was dismissed in 1982 after he voluntarily told a CIA security officer of his homosexuality.

The CIA's Office of Security decided his homosexuality posed a security threat.

A lie detector test indicated the employee was telling the truth when he said he never had sexual relations with any foreign nationals and did not disclose classified information to any of his sexual partners.

The agency's lawyers argued that opening such decisions to judicial and public scrutiny "will seriously undermine the director's ability to safeguard intelligence sources, methods and personnel from unauthorized revelation."

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, in upholding a district court decision that the employee be reinstated, said the dismissal would be lawful if the CIA had found that the employee's homosexuality presented a security risk.

But it said the dismissal could be found unlawful if it reflected a ban on the employment of all homosexuals.

The homosexual employee was hired as a clerk-typist in 1973 but eventually was promoted, after training, to a covert position as an electronics technician. He was rated as an excellent agent.

After he informed an agency security officer that he was a homosexual he was placed on a paid leave pending an investigation. He was later dismissed.

The employee sued the CIA, charging that his dismissal violated the federal Administrative Procedure Act and his due-process and equal-protection rights. The suit sought his reinstatement.

In other action Monday, the court took the following actions:

• It made it easier for the government to limit those eligible for Social Security disability benefits. By a 6-3 vote in a case from Washington state, the justices said disability benefits may be denied those who are able to perform basic work activities even if they are incapable of doing their past jobs.

• It let stand rulings that a Virginia man had no constitutional right to display an automobile license plate that read "ATH-EST."

The man, Arnold L. Via, was ordered to surrender the plate after someone called the plate's message offensive.

In his appeal, Mr. Via's lawyers argued that a vanity plate is a "public forum." They said that he was singled out for discriminatory treatment since other motorists had been allowed to order plates bearing such words as "SAVED" and "PRAY."

• It let stand a ruling by the Federal Communications Commission that the fairness doctrine does not apply to teletext, the emerging television broadcast service that transmits text and graphics. The fairness doctrine requires broadcasters to provide adequate coverage of issues of public importance and to fairly reflect differing viewpoints.

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## Former Aide to Reagan Given Full Immunity by Iran-Contra Prosecutor

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair has granted complete immunity to President Ronald Reagan's former personal aide, David C. Fischer, in exchange for his cooperation, according to federal investigators and his lawyer.

Mr. Fischer was the president's top personal aide from 1981 through March 1985, briefing Mr. Reagan before meetings and escorting visitors into the Oval Office. He later worked as a \$20,000-a-month consultant to groups linked to illegal fund raising for the Nicaraguan rebels, also known as the contras.

It was unclear how the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, would make use of testimony from Mr. Fischer.

One federal official noted that Mr. Fischer had a valuable understanding of the organization of the White House and of the president's "work habits." He is known to have knowledge of ties between the White House and the private fund-raising organization for the contras.

Mr. Fischer has not been charged with any crime or impropriety, and he has denied wide knowledge of the fund-raising program for the contras.

His lawyer, Charles R. Work, confirmed reports from investigators that his client had received immunity.

Mr. Work said that Mr. Fischer "never has had anything to fear from the independent counsel or from any prosecutor" but that "we accepted immunity only as an insurance policy — simply as a legal precaution."

Traditionally, immunity is offered to a witness if he has information that could lead to the prosecution of others. Often it is granted only when a witness refuses to cooperate without a promise of immunity.

"Mr. Fischer came forward to cooperate without having been asked," Mr. Work said.

Mr. Fischer worked in Mr. Reagan's 1976 and 1980 campaigns. As special assistant to the president, he occupied an office next to the Oval Office and accompanied the Reagans on virtually all trips.

After leaving the White House, Mr. Fischer went to work as a private consultant and helped set up meetings between Mr. Reagan and private donors to the contras.

### North's Legal Appeal

A federal appeals court on Monday sent a legal challenge of Mr. Walsh's authority by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North back to federal district court in Washington and ordered it resolved, United Press International reported.

Colonel North, a former official of the National Security Council at the White House, was the central figure in the secret sale of U.S. arms to Iran and diversion of profits to the contra cause.

The appeals court, which heard arguments last week on Colonel North's challenge to the federal special prosecutor law, said the district court had wrongly denied Colonel North relief "without reaching the merits of appellant's claim."

In Jerusalem on Monday, government sources said that Israel had instructed four Israeli soldiers in the arms sales to Iran to ignore subpoenas issued at the request of Mr. Walsh and cancel travel plans to the United States until the court orders are withdrawn.

## Kuwait Asks China to Join in Protecting Oil Tankers

By John Kifer  
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Kuwait has asked China to join the United States and the Soviet Union in helping to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers from Iranian attacks in the Gulf.

"We are trying our best with the Chinese," Undersecretary Suleiman Majid al-Shaheen of Kuwait's Foreign Ministry said in an interview.

Diplomats and Kuwaiti sources said that the appeal to the Chinese was part of Kuwait's strategy of seeking to draw world powers into involvement in the Gulf war in hopes they will find a way to end the conflict. The war is in its seventh year.

After the Soviet Union reacted to a Kuwaiti appeal for help by quickly agreeing to lease the Kuwaiti three Soviet tankers, thus granting its flag's naval protection, the United States said it would allow half of Kuwait's 23-tanker oil fleet to be "refueled" by transferring the tankers to an American holding company. They would thus have the protection of the U.S. Navy.

After the Iraqi missile attack on the U.S. frigate Stark last month, President Ronald Reagan announced he would press ahead with his plans to deploy the navy to protect shipping in the Gulf and to curb Soviet and Iranian influence. But the proposal has begun to meet with misgivings in Congress.

While the Chinese have yet to accept the offer, and may not, the Kuwaiti move of inviting in another party appears intended to put additional pressure on the United States to agree to protect the Kuwaiti ships. Although no Kuwaiti-flag vessel has been attacked since October, Iran has stepped up its raids on merchant ships sailing to and from Kuwait since the beginning of the year.

"The Chinese didn't close the door," Mr. Shaheen said Sunday. "They are considering very carefully the demand of Kuwait. We see it as a positive sign."

Another aim of the offer to the Chinese, according to diplomats in Kuwait, could be to inhibit Iran's use of the Chinese-made Silkworm missiles that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's forces are installing near the Strait of Hormuz.

"We have approached all our friends," Mr. Shaheen said. "We don't want any country to have an upper hand with Kuwait. The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate, and it is the right of any country to increase its economic activities."

**Strike on Iran Opposed**  
George C. Wilson of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at a Senate hearing Friday that he opposes launching a pre-emptive strike against Silkworm missiles in Iran and doubts that Iran would fire them at ships flying the U.S. flag in the Gulf, according to officials.

Admiral Crowe also said at a closed-door session of the Senate Armed Services Committee that Mr. Reagan's plan to send U.S. warships into the Gulf to escort Kuwaiti tankers involved an acceptable risk, the officials said.

"Crowe said he didn't think we should take a pre-emptive strike against the Silkworms because it might get us into the Gulf war over a weapon he doubted Iran will use against us," a source familiar with Admiral Crowe's secret testimony said Sunday.

The debate over the Silkworms continues behind closed doors, officials said, with some military officers contending that it is too risky to allow the missiles to become operational on the edge of the Strait of Hormuz. The Silkworm has a range of 50 miles (80 kilometers); the strait is as narrow as 30 miles.

The Joint Chiefs are focusing not on the total number of Silkworms shipped, sources said, but on how many will be ready to fire early next month when the United States is expected to start escorting Kuwaiti tankers.

The intelligence community has estimated that, following a recent shipment of parts from China, one Silkworm will be ready for deployment about July 1 and three or four others probably will be deployed shortly afterward.



GUARDING THE KLAN — Police officers in Greensboro, North Carolina, guarding a march of about 150 members of the Ku Klux Klan. The marchers paraded before a crowd of about 200 people, evenly split between those applauding and those opposing the parade. In 1979, five protesters were killed after a similar march.

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## De-Bugging of Embassy In Moscow Will Take 2½ Years, U.S. Says

By Gary Lee  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Eliminating electronic surveillance devices planted in the new U.S. Embassy here will require at least two and a half years and "many tens of millions" of dollars, the head of a State Department investigatory panel said Monday.

James R. Schlesinger, a former director of the Defense Department and of the Central Intelligence Agency, said that Moscow had managed to intervene during construction of the embassy complex and plant "a higher plateau of technology" in listening devices than previously used.

These, he said, were not detectable by X-ray scanning, the traditional means U.S. officials had been using to search for any electronic surveillance devices.

"We did X-ray everything that came on site," Mr. Schlesinger said, but "the Soviets have moved to the point of developing capabilities that were not detectable by X-ray devices."

He added: "Were it not for the fact that we have a new detection device, this would have gone undetected."

Mr. Schlesinger also said that Soviet cooperation, which may prove difficult to obtain, would be required in resolving the security problem.

In the first official explanation of how the widespread bugging occurred, Mr. Schlesinger said Moscow had obtained permission to check materials to be used in construction, and "various government agencies had availed themselves of the opportunity" to plant devices.

"The number of implanted devices, which as yet we do not fully understand, is substantial," Mr. Schlesinger said at the end of a 10-day investigation here. The inquiry was commissioned by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"We face a rising curve of technology and technological progress" in the new Soviet "intrusion devices," he said. While Moscow does not have better devices, it "has been more ingenious at exploiting" the technology.

Protest Is Halted in Tunis

TUNIS — Police wielding batons on Monday dispersed about 150 Muslim militants who staged an anti-government demonstration in central Tunis.

Mr. Schlesinger said that ensuring the security of the new embassy, which is valued at more than \$100 million, calls for "fundamental reconditioning" and "significant restructuring."

He declined to detail his proposals, which he plans to present to Mr. Shultz and to Congress after returning to Washington.

Some Western diplomats here have suggested that one solution might be to add additional secure floors to the 10-story structure.

Mr. Schlesinger also declined to say whether parts of the embassy would have to be demolished but said "we will be able to preserve a significant portion" of it.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the "secure section" of the embassy is the portion that will have to be overhauled. The parts of the building where maximum security is not required will probably be preserved, he said.

He made his comments in a wing of the new embassy, which is completed but remains unused.

Mr. Schlesinger, who served as secretary of defense and secretary of energy in previous Republican administrations, was appointed by Mr. Shultz four months ago to direct the investigation of security problems at the new embassy building.

A number of U.S. congressmen and some senior officials of the Reagan administration have contended that the bugging of the building is so bad that it probably will have to be destroyed. During a visit to Moscow in April, Mr. Shultz referred to "a honeycomb of listening devices" planted in the embassy.

U.S. security problems have been compounded by the penetration of the old embassy building in Moscow by Soviet agents. Several U.S. marines have been accused of assisting the agents in gaining access to the old building.

The inquiry commission led by Mr. Schlesinger arrived May 29 and has since been investigating the new embassy compound and conducting talks with leading Soviet officials, including Anatoli F. Dobrynin, former ambassador to Washington and now secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. Schlesinger said that to overhaul the embassy would require Soviet cooperation in renegotiating the 1972 agreement under which the United States and the Soviet Union set conditions for constructing new embassies in each other's capitals.



President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan met for talks Monday in Venice before the opening of the summit conference.

## SHIPS: Allies React Cautiously to U.S. Call for Gulf Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

were a bluff, the president said: "I haven't bluffed once since I've been here." He was asked if the threats were real, and answered, "No, it's just a statement of fact."

But a senior British official said that in recent discussions with American officials and other allies he was "not aware that Silkworths or the issue of pre-emptive strikes even came up."

In their public statements in Venice, senior American officials have left the impression that the administration was entertaining the possibility of launching raids against the Chinese-made missiles if they became operative.

"I think we haven't formed a view on Silkworths," said the British official. "This is something that needs careful discussion with the allies and I am not sure the Venice summit is the best place for this to be done."

At an American news briefing, Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, said the Soviet role in the Gulf had been "distinctly unhelpful" and defended the administration's decision to allow 11 Kuwaiti tankers to fly the U.S. flag after Kuwait had first secured help from Moscow for similar protection.

The allies' reaction on the Gulf question, according to several European officials, is conditioned by an awareness that Japan and Western Europe depend heavily on oil supplies from the region while the United States does not. Moreover, in the dynamics of the summit meeting, failure to appear forthcoming on the Gulf issue could weaken several governments' tactical positions on vital economic questions.

President Reagan's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci,

said that Mr. Nakasone, during a meeting with the American leader, "volunteered to be as helpful as he could in the Persian Gulf," and that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada had telephoned the president "to indicate his support."

"And the sense that I get talking to various of my counterparts is that we certainly can expect some support for the principle of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf," added Mr. Carlucci. He said "the major contribution" the allies could make would be to get a Security Council resolution "with teeth in it for a cease-fire in the area."

A senior Japanese official said that Mr. Nakasone had expressed willingness to contribute to the costs of the U.S. Navy's escorting of the reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf.

The official added that Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari would visit Iran on June 14 on a special mission. He declined to say what the foreign minister's mission would be, but recalled that Japan has good relations with both Iraq and Iran.

Summit: U.S. Cuts Sanctions 17%

(Continued from Page 1)

The decision to lift a portion of the sanctions was made in principle at a meeting of the Economic Policy Committee last week in Washington.

The final decision on the formula used by the president for his "strictly proportional" reduction of the \$300 million total was settled in Venice.

An American review of Japanese progress in eliminating the alleged dumping showed that for DRAMs, or dynamic random access memory chips, Japanese prices now are, on the average, 85 percent in compliance with the U.S. concept of "fair value," against 59 percent at the time the sanctions were imposed, a change of 26 percentage points.

Of the total \$300 million in sanctions, \$135 million was imposed because of alleged Japanese dumping in third markets. Of that \$135 million, \$81 million related to alleged dumping of DRAMs. The Reagan administration calculated that the gain of 26 points in compliance amounted to \$51 million, or 17 percent of the total.

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## CONTRA: Notice Lawyer

(Continued from Page 1)

bility that officials at the council were providing military intelligence and aid to the rebels, known as contras.

He said there was no truth to the newspaper accounts. Mr. Sciaroni said, Colonel North gave him "a blanket denial" of being militarily involved or involved in fund raising, the lawyer said.

Mr. Sciaroni said he concluded that Colonel North's activities "as portrayed to me," did not constitute a violation of the ban, even if the ban did apply to the NSC staff. It was his first analysis of federal legislation, he said.

He told the panel that he wrote the opinion in his first job as a lawyer. He got the job, he said, before passing a bar exam in Pennsylvania and after failing two bar exams each in California and in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sciaroni said his investigation of NSC activity consisted of two meetings — a half an hour with the agency's legal counsel and five minutes with Colonel North — and a review of documents. He said he made no attempt to verify the accounts.

Earlier testimony has indicated that Colonel North and others in his private contra aid network relied on Mr. Sciaroni's legal opinion to justify their actions during the two-year ban on such activity by Congress.

A copy of Mr. Sciaroni's opinion, missing the notation indicating who wrote it, was found in Colonel North's NSC safe.

Mr. Sciaroni, 35, said he based his legal opinion on a view that the law banned aid by agencies involved in intelligence, and that the NSC was not listed as an intelligence agency in legislation.

Mr. Sciaroni insisted that nothing he has learned in the past two years would cause him to change his legal opinion. Asked whether covert support for the war in Nicaragua was an intelligence activity, Mr. Sciaroni replied tersely, "That would seem to follow."

(AP, UPI)

## Ghana Weekly Reports Coup Plan Is Foiled

Agence France-Press

ACCRA, Ghana — Ghanaian security forces have seized arms and ammunition smuggled into Ghana in a plan to overthrow the government. Voice, an independent weekly newspaper, reported Monday.

The coup was to be carried out last week during celebrations on the anniversary of the coup that brought Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings to power in 1979, the paper reported.

## GERMAN: Pressing Own Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)

ished following the 1983 crisis over missile deployment in Europe.

East and West Germany vowed to "limit the damage" when the Soviet Union broke off arms-control talks following the West's installation of Pershing-2 and cruise nuclear missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20 arsenal.

Now that the United States and the Soviet Union are close to an accord that may eliminate their medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, Chancellor Helmut Kohl is striving to block momentum toward abolition of nuclear weapons in Europe, saying that would leave West Germany more vulnerable to the military threat posed by Soviet conventional forces.

For weeks, Mr. Kohl and conservative members of his Christian Democratic Party contended that abolishing superpower missiles with a range above 300 miles (500 kilometers) would confine to German territory any future conflict in which battlefield nuclear weapons were used.

Under pressure from the United States and other allies, Mr. Kohl's party accepted scrapping of American and Soviet missiles with ranges above 300 miles if West Germany could keep its 72 Pershing-1A missiles that use American nuclear warheads.

While the decision appeared to be a cave-in to the Western allies, West German officials insisted that the overriding reason was the support for that view by Mr. Kohl's

coalition partners, the Free Democrats, and the widespread public support in the country for a nuclear arms accord.

"It would be a grave mistake to read this action as bowing solely to U.S. wishes," said a West German official. "We recognized how much our own people wanted this agreement. But from now on, you are going to see a government in Bonn that is much more active in promoting its own defense interests."

Mr. Kohl's prime concern now is stopping Soviet arms control initiatives from extending to troop cuts in both alliances that could set a precedent for a gradual U.S. military withdrawal from West Germany.

That prospect is so unsettling that after the bitter concession to adopt the "double-zero" position, a Christian Democratic legislator submitted a bill proposing that Mr. Kohl's government begin discussions with Moscow to make alternative security arrangements in preparation for the ultimate departure of U.S. forces.

For Erich Honecker, the East German leader, the challenge from Moscow is not so much a concern about too little security but rather the revolutionary implications of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's program of change.

## Sperm Defect Threatens Future Of Giant Pandas

Reuters

BEIJING — China's giant pandas appear to be doomed to extinction because of a sperm defect, according to a report in China Daily.

Examination has revealed that the panda's sperm is too small for consistent fertilization, the English-language newspaper said Saturday, reporting on the results of a two-year research study into why the rare animals have trouble breeding.

"This structural difference makes impregnation very difficult, with little chance of successful fertilization," a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences was quoted as saying.

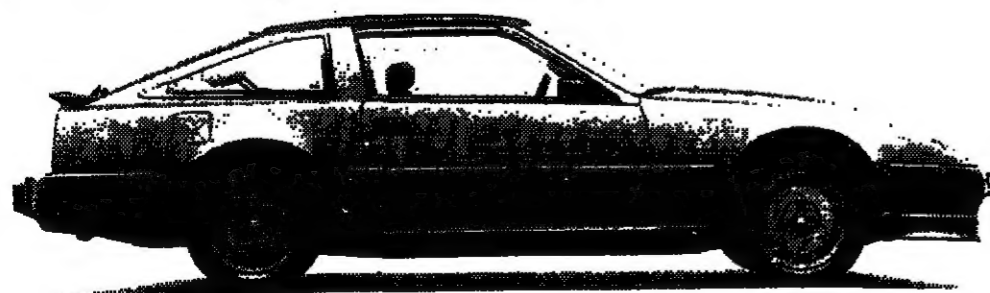
He said that although scientists could try to find new ways to increase the reproductive capacity, results of the study indicated there was little chance of preventing the species from becoming extinct.

About 1,000 giant pandas are estimated to survive in isolated pockets of Sichuan, Shanxi and Gansu provinces.

At first glance, nature and technology may seem to represent opposite poles. In fact, an affinity with nature makes a vehicle better equipped to ride the wind, bear the cold, beat the heat, and tame the roughest terrain. For this reason, we look to nature for inspiration, then apply whatever insight we gain to our technology. We aim to build cars that meet the requirements of both man and nature in a harmonious way. Cars that are technologically advanced, yes, but more than that, cars that are as reliable as the coming and going of the seasons. Because in our many years of making cars, we've always come back to the same conclusion. The more a car understands nature, the better it can meet its challenges.

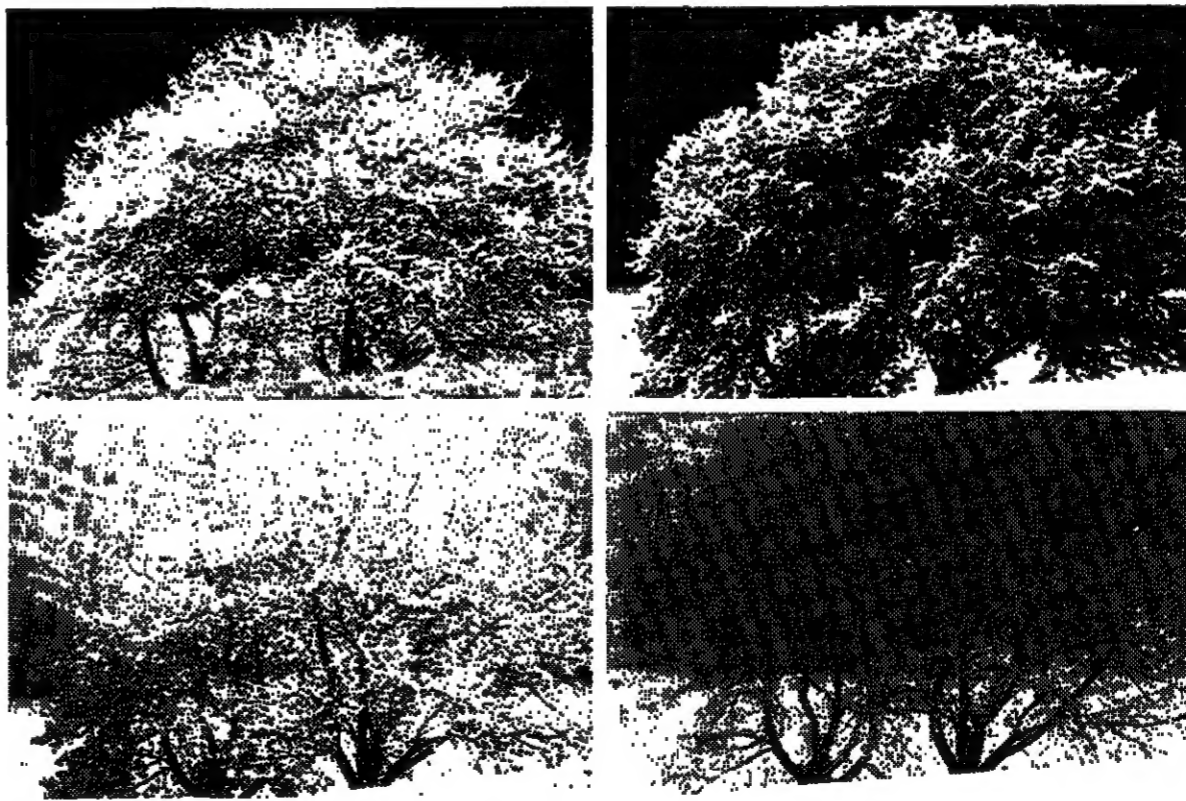
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## WHAT NATURE TAUGHT US ABOUT BUILDING CARS



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Forced AIDS Testing?

Of course, says everyone from President Reagan to New York Mayor Edward Koch, it is obvious: Test people for AIDS. Testing, whether called mandatory or suggested with the term "routine," has become the politicians' cure for this incurable disease. But testing is no more obvious than it is a cure. The underlying question, lost in the clamor, is not whether to test but when, and why.

There are good reasons to test for AIDS. There are also some bad ones, and they cry out for open examination.

If there were an effective way to rid the body of the AIDS virus, widespread testing should begin immediately. Drugs for treatment of the overt disease are starting to become available, but no remedy for the virus exists. Then why test?

• Test immigrants and keep out those who test positive for the AIDS virus? Yes. The Public Health Service proposes doing just that, and with good reason. Every country has a right, even a duty, to bar entrants with communicable diseases.

• Test prisoners and segregate those who test positive? Again yes, at least in principle, though warlocks may find it more effective to isolate sexually violent prisoners.

• Test to follow the course of the AIDS virus? Yes, but recognize that this calls for random sampling among the population, not required testing of unrepresentative groups.

• Test to halt the spread of the virus? Not on present evidence. There is an inevitable outcome to the logic of those who advocate drug testing of low-risk groups: quarantine. The idea is that society, facing a millennial plague, must be prepared to take unforgiving measures. Once all carriers are identified, they will somehow have to be put in detention. That is a shocking idea but it is not foolish. Conceivably, it might one day be seen as less so.

The testers fail to bring their unspoken agenda in the open. Detention camps across the country would be a striking departure from American tradition; all the more reason for the subject to be openly discussed — and compared with what public health professionals believe should be done instead.

Second, to screen everyone with the two AIDS tests, highly accurate as they are, would still result in thousands of "false positives" — people wrongly identified as

having the virus — as well as false negatives. That means the 1.5 million Americans estimated to carry the virus, as well as those wrongly identified, would have to be confined, for life. If that were the only way to protect public health, maybe even that should be thinkable. But it is not. Indeed, at present, all the testers' premises are false.

The whole population is not now at high risk. For reasons not yet understood, AIDS in the United States apparently remains largely confined to high-risk groups, mainly homosexuals, drug addicts and their sexual partners. There is a real threat that the virus will spread into the wider population. But to fight it, public health professionals want to target the high-risk groups, most especially addicts and their partners. The experts want to show those who have the virus how not to pass it on, and those who do not how to avoid it. To be effective, this counseling needs to be offered along with testing.

Counseling means persuasion. There can be no such thing as "mandatory counseling." That, like "routine testing," has an Orwellian ring. Worse, it would be ineffective since the drug addicts whom public health officials most need to reach are already beyond the law. Education and targeted counseling are almost certainly a better way to curb the spread of AIDS.

The administration, awaking to AIDS now after five years asleep, only on Friday announced the first serious steps to implement the strategy of its own public health experts — a concerted education program, projects to reach drug addicts and random testing to monitor the epidemic's spread.

Instead of rushing toward detention camps, Washington needs to calm down and look again. AIDS may well spread further, but it is not a Black Death, running like wildfire through the population generally. The smart place to battle it is among the high-risk groups.

Save the homosexuals and drug addicts who are not yet infected by persuading them to change their behavior. Comfort and counsel the infected. Using voluntary testing, public health officials have an approach that is effective and humane. Mandatory testing, a hasty step toward detention camps, would be neither.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Venice's Distractions

Venice is a magical city, but perhaps not the best place in the world to discuss the somber subject of economics and finance. There are too many distractions, a thought that has probably already occurred to the seven governments gathered there. It is supposed to be their annual summit meeting on economic policy, but most of the people who lead those governments have other and more pressing things on their minds.

President Reagan is focused, first of all, on the Gulf and his efforts to get the Europeans to provide more active help in guarding sea lanes. His second concern is arms control, and the intricate diplomacy to maintain agreement among his European allies on the negotiations with the Russians. As frequently happens in this administration, the economic agenda ranks at best third in his considerations.

The British and Italians are preoccupied with their elections. The British vote Thursday, the day after the Venice meeting ends, and the Italian Minister of Finance, Ciriaco De Mita, is expected to announce his intention to resign and leave early. Italy's election is Sunday, and one of the few certainties is that the next prime minister will not be the present caretaker. As for the Germans, they are interested in economic coordination only in the negative sense — they wish to avoid the subject as much as

possible. They fear it will mean, as it should, an attempt by everyone else to press West Germany to speed up its own growth.

The conference may not choose to deal with that directly, but that is the main issue before it. The world's economy has been growing more or less steadily for nearly five years since the last recession, and that is rather a long cycle. Without careful management, it will shortly slide into another recession. The Americans waited far too long to start reducing their budget deficit, but this year it is going to drop sharply. The other industrial democracies, accustomed to depending on soaring exports to the United States, are going to see the American market suddenly weaken. The Japanese government has noted this danger and is beginning to strengthen its domestic demand to compensate. But the Germans, fixed on their fears of inflation, refuse to move, and West Germany will determine the pace for all of Western Europe.

Recessions cannot be prevented. But they can be mitigated and deferred. That is the job facing the eminent politicians at Venice. They have many other preoccupations at the moment, most of them more immediately compelling than the tedious business of economic fire prevention. But this year's economics is next year's politics.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Clouds Around the Summit

Over the years summit conferences have done most damage when they have been most ambitious. During the 1970s loose summit talk of "convoys" and "locomotives" contributed materially to global inflation. The 1978 Bonn summit, by urging Japan to relax its monetary stance, helped to induce a fall in the yen exchange rate that in turn gave fresh impetus to the Japanese export drive which is now so fiercely criticized. Nowadays expectations of summits are more modest. It is just as well.

It is to be hoped that the great men, and woman, [in Venice] will concentrate on bread and butter: how to manage currencies and debt and above all how to resist protectionism. Their best achievement, though, would be the declaration of a truce in the looming tariff war. Even better would be genuine commitment to curtail agricultural subsidies. That, alas, is more than we can hope for.

— The Daily Telegraph (London)

The outlook for the Venice summit meeting is bleak; seven heads of government will exchange the usual platitudes and recriminations. The Americans will talk about terrorism, the Gulf, nuclear disarmament, AIDS and other critical economic issues; they will tell the Germans and Japanese to save less and spend more. The Germans and Japanese will tell the Americans to save more and spend less. The Germans and the Americans will all say

they are making progress and promise to do even more in the future. The topics and wines of Italy will be studied in detail.

This is too bad. 1987 is emerging as a critical year for the world economy — markets are jittery as Alan Greenspan succeeds Paul Volcker as the Federal Reserve, as Treasury Secretary James Baker's plan for Third World debt is in trouble, as protectionism is spreading and economists are scaling down growth forecasts. Not since the late 1920s have so many signals been flashing. The leaders in Venice should be working to overcome what could be the most severe international downturn since the Great Depression.

— Walter Russell Mead, author of "Moral Splendor: The American Empire in Transition," in the Los Angeles Times

### Six Days and Twenty Years

Israel has just celebrated the 20th anniversary of its amazing military victory in the Six-Day War, but permanent peace with its Arab neighbors remains elusive. To maintain its war machine, Israel is forced to spend 20 percent of its GNP. Every citizen must serve in the military for three years and then train a month a year thereafter. Without any active effort to make peace with the Arabs through concessions, Israel inevitably will have to fight more wars. The cost of refusing to give up occupied lands may very well become unbearable.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo)

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## OPINION

# Put More Muscle in the Gulf, Less in NATO

By Zbigniew Brzezinski  
This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The attack on the USS Stark has again focused attention on a question that has haunted U.S. foreign policy since the Vietnam War: What military role should America play in the world? And what is NATO's proper role?

In thinking about these issues, we should bear in mind these considerations: The Gulf is a crucial strategic area for America, and the U.S. influence there must be maintained. Washington cannot accept another major reversal in that region, after the loss of Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A long-term U.S. involvement in the Gulf will require some reallocation of American military forces away from the current over-concentration on the defense of Western Europe.

This need not weaken, and could in fact strengthen, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. To keep NATO strong, arms control efforts should be focused on the conventional weapons most threatening to Europe. The creation of a "tank-free zone" should be proposed in Central Europe.

I base my argument on the supposition that the U.S.-Soviet rivalry will endure for as long as we live. It will focus on three strategic fronts: Europe, the Far East and Southwest Asia.

Access to Gulf oil reserves, which contain two-thirds of the non-Communist world's proven reserves, is the principal stake in Southwest Asia. It is estimated that in 1995 the non-Communist world will receive 30 to 45 percent of its oil from the Gulf states. If the Soviet Union were ever to achieve predominance over Southwest Asia, Moscow would be able to exert tremendous leverage over U.S. allies in Western Europe and Japan.

So the United States has no choice but to stand firm against any challenge to Western interests in the Gulf. For America to pull out, as some in Congress advise, would mean that in a matter of 10 years the U.S. position in the region would have collapsed.

Ten years ago, the Gulf was sealed off by a pro-Western defense perimeter involving Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, protected by the buffer zone of Afghanistan. The United States then lost its position in Iran, and soon afterward the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Afghanistan. Today, both Iran and Pakistan are in potential jeopardy. A U.S. pullout would demonstrate that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his followers now control the Gulf — a strategic defeat 10 times worse than the loss of Iran.

The major beneficiary of a U.S. retreat would be the Soviet Union. Iranian control of the Gulf would at best be transitional, to be followed by the expansion of Soviet influence, especially as the American presence receded. One can only speculate on the political stampede that a U.S. failure to act would

generate in the weak and vulnerable Gulf states.

In an ideal world, U.S. forces patrolling the Gulf would be joined by French, British, Italian, Belgian and Dutch forces, all financed by Japan. That would be a perfect solution. But if that is not possible, it does not necessarily follow that America should do nothing. The United States, after all, is a world power; its allies are simply regional powers.

The United States must do whatever is necessary to assert Western interests in the Gulf. If Iran strikes U.S. forces engaged in protecting third-party shipping in the Gulf, the United States should retaliate against Iranian military facilities and do it in a militarily decisive way. This can be done from aircraft-carrier task forces, and B-52 bombers could be deployed on Diego Garcia island for a more devastating attack on Iranian facilities if needed.

It should be clear, especially given NATO's recent rejection of a multilateral effort to patrol the Gulf, that NATO has become exclusively a regional alli-

ance. Since NATO countries refuse to play a role in defending Western interests in distant regions, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the United States must begin to reallocate its defense resources.

In the restructuring of its defense effort, the United States must enhance its capability to fight in areas where it cannot permanently station forces. That means three things: it will have to increase its capability to move troops and equipment by air and sea; it will have to create additional light forces, rather than heavy forces deployed in a single region, and usable mainly in that region; and it will have to tell its NATO allies to assume greater responsibility for their own defense — which is something they already have the economic capacity to do.

The United States should undertake a phased redeployment of about 100,000 of its 350,000 troops from Western Europe. This should not be presented as a punitive measure but as a gradual accommodation to strategic realities.

The writer was national security adviser to Jimmy Carter and is author most recently of "Game Plan." He contributed this to The Washington Post.



# The Soviet Resistance: Gorbachev vs. the Heel-Draggers

By Marshall I. Goldman

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts

—No one ever promised Mikhail Gorbachev that reforming the Soviet Union would be easy. Opposition to his effort to establish joint ventures with foreign ownership indicates just how difficult his task is.

The more far-reaching the change, the more determined the resistance. Yet the further Mr. Gorbachev goes, the more those in favor of reform want him to go still further.

Evidently all this is beginning to wear on the Soviet leader. He has begun to deny publicly that he has political opposition; instead, he suggests, some of the doubts about the ultimate success of his reforms are inventions of Western Sovietologists.

Because it seemed like the fastest and cheapest way to transfer and keep abreast of advanced technology, Mr. Gorbachev decided to reverse almost 50 years of Soviet dogma and authorize the formation of joint ventures with capitalist corporations. In the past the Soviet Union purchased technology outright. This was costly and the technology tended to be used poorly. And Soviet engineers found it difficult to upgrade their newly acquired technology so that it kept pace with advances in the outside world.

To Mr. Gorbachev, it made sense to allow foreigners to acquire up to 49 percent ownership in such projects. This way the foreigners, not the Soviets, would pay for the technology, and as continuing owners they would do all they could to keep it up to date.

But it is not enough just to issue a decree authorizing joint ventures, as Mr. Gorbachev did in January. There are major issues to overcome. First, for example, Western investors must know that they will be able to have control over quality, to import needed machinery and parts, to select capable workers and components from within the Soviet Union at a reasonable cost and to repatriate their profits in Western currencies.

The Soviets involved have similar concerns, and they are being pressed by those who oppose joint ventures as a reintroduction of capitalism to the Soviet Union — an ideological heresy — as well as by those who fear that the capitalists will take advantage of the Soviet Union. As these officials see it, the capitalists are not interested in increasing Soviet exports, but they want to succeed in the vast domestic market and its cheap labor for their low technology.

If this is what joint ventures hold in store, these Soviet bureaucrats worry, they will be the ones ultimately held accountable, particularly if Mr. Gorbachev changes his mind on joint ventures or even passes from the scene.

Just such concerns evidently explain why Yuri Dymov, the newly appointed head of the Joint Venture Department in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, wrote an article in the English-language Moscow News that did all that it could to sabotage some of the most promising joint venture initiatives. It was like discovering that the fire chief is an arsonist.

Mr. Dymov had almost nothing positive to say about the joint ventures proposed so far. He attacked specific Japanese and Western proposals, saying they involved low, not high, technology, some of it even obsolete. If the Japanese had their way, he wrote, they would involve the Soviet Union in making vinegar from rice and yogurt from soybeans, which is neither very important for the Soviet Union nor exportable.

Mr. Dymov said that some Western companies wanted to foist chemical herbicides on the Soviet Union while the Western world was switch-

ing to biological means of crop protection. But his most savage attack was on an unnamed manufacturer of copying machines. He accused the company of trying to dump obsolete technology onto the Soviet Union while compelling the government to build an equally obsolete factory, at a cost of half a billion dollars, to make the special paper required.

What makes this criticism particularly interesting is that, as part of the glasnost policy of openness, the copying machine company, which had asked to be ranked "Export of Britain," was allowed to say about the changes in a long interview in a subsequent edition of the same newspaper. The article left Mr. Dymov looking like a petty, ill-informed obstructionist.

If Mr. Gorbachev is to succeed, he must win over his bureaucrats and induce them to show initiative. He knew that he would face opposition. But now he seems to sense that the opposition is more entrenched than he realized. This may explain why he has contradicted himself lately, acknowledging that there is resistance to his reform effort but denying that he has political opposition.

In seeking a scapegoat for his lack of progress, Mr. Gorbachev has begun to blame outsiders. In a remarkable speech last month he complained that some Sovietologists in the West "want to sow doubt regarding the practicability of our plans." These Sovietologists, Mr. Gorbachev charged, seek to sabotage Soviet reform efforts by asserting that "restructuring in our country is a half-measure, that it is not revolutionary enough, not effective enough."

Mr. Gorbachev is correct: Most Sovietologists do feel that his program has not yet been effective enough. The incident with Rank Xerox illustrates the point. If those selected to implement his reforms obstruct them, his efforts are doomed. Glasnost will help to unmask the problem, but in itself will not solve it.

The writer, author of "Gorbachev's Challenge: Economic Reform in the Age of High Technology," is a professor of economics at Wellesley College and the associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Amid Hope and Fear, All Are Uncertain

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — Snatches from three conversations:

The editor, the 51-year-old editor of a leading magazine: "For the first time in my life, I'm in a political struggle. I'm in a hurry. I do every issue as if it were the last. I want to accelerate the momentum and besides, you never know what will come. I know who the enemies are now, and they know who we are. Before, there were fearless people at the top to worry about; now we are just feeblelings about at the top and down below."

"I couldn't possibly work harder than I do these days. I don't ask anyone's permission for what we do. It's just a matter of what I can get people to produce for us."

He was busy with many plans and his eyes glinted with pleasurable excitement. Clearly, with glasnost he was having the time of his life. All Soviet citizens are brought up with endless exhortations to struggle for this and fight against that, but now at last he felt the challenge of personal engagement in a cause. And of risk. His efforts were greater because he

sensed a tremendous urgency. It took a long time to coax an answer from him to the question of what he was struggling for, what he considered the goal. Finally, with an embarrassed grin that seemed partly apologetic, partly awed at his own audacity, he whispered, "I want democracy."

The critic, a journalist of about the same age with important connections, a former of sorts, said deep in his bones that it won't work. This country isn't ready for so much change. You have to do things slowly, step by step. Russians are such traditionalists, so conservative, the people have no background for taking responsibility. They don't understand.

"And it's bad for the country to say so many things have gone wrong, that we've done such a poor job. It hurts our prestige." I pointed out that it was the Russians who had trumpeted that everything was always the greatest in the greatest of possible systems. Outsiders have long known of the failings. "Well, it's bad for our own people, for their patriotic feelings."

Did he really think ordinary citizens had never noticed the long food lines and the empty shops?

He shrugged. "There's no need to rub it in with all this bad news. There has to be an economic base first, a better foundation, before you can expect people to grasp what reform is supposed to do." How is that to be achieved without the reforms that provide some incentive for initiative? No country has ever managed that way. "They just have to go slowly, a little at a time. These things must be well prepared. Otherwise awful."

He did not actually say he opposed Mikhail Gorbachev's program, no body comes straight out with that. In fact, he praised the Soviet leader for his courage and daring, quickly adding that he did not want to be quoted on it, however. But he criticized everything — not that it didn't suit him, mind you, but the people just aren't up to it at this point, he said. He evidently felt quite superior and preferred to remain that way.

The loyalist, a slightly older man, a scientist with much international experience, a broad knowledge of Western societies and a long-ingrained habit of supporting the leadership: "There isn't any choice. The reforms have to go forward. Things have run

down too far. If Gorbachev's program is blocked, it won't just mean more stagnation, but collapse. That would be very dangerous, not only for us but for the rest of the world too. It could lead to civil war, even international war. The changes have to come, and rapidly."

All three men are Communist Party members of long standing, of more or less middle rank. One thing they all agreed on is that nobody knows yet which way things will go, whether Mr. Gorbachev will succeed in consolidating his power and making his program irreversible or whether he will be brought down, as Nikita Khrushchev was, for much less of a challenge to the established bureaucracy. They all expressed uncertainty, in a country where people are accustomed to having the prepackaged "right" answer for everything.

Many other conversations brought forth the same themes. Everyday life has not changed yet, and because of past failures things may get worse before they start to get better. The fruits of the new policies are highly visible in the press, in literature, but material gains will not show up so quickly. In a way, it is the old pie-in-the-sky, pay now and rewards will come some future day. Mr. Gorbachev has to find more immediate incentives.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Terror in the Air

PARIS — The attitude of people in regard to houseflies represents a combination of ignorance with an indifference springing from long habit. But let us consider the facts about the fly, which, having tasted the butter and sampled the bread, is now by way of drowning in the milk picher. It is altogether certain that the fly in a question has recently been walking over unspeakable nastiness, and that his feet, in particular, are covered with objectionable germs. Above all things, the fly seems to delight in feeding upon the waste products of the human body, and in this way it exercises its function as a carrier of typhoid fever. But this is of less importance than the destruction of human life by the bowel complaints which these insects spread. People must be made to realize that the housefly is, of all existing creatures, the most dangerous to mankind.

# A Miserable Decade for The Hungry

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — The worldwide growth of hunger and malnutrition has accelerated in the 1980s, despite record food surpluses that are disrupting agricultural economies in the Third World and elsewhere.

Agricultural ministers are meeting in Beijing this week under the auspices of the World Food Council. Though their work is overshadowed by the grander meeting in Venice, they are battling the most intractable and serious problem of the world economy at least if one rates hunger as the most painful of economic problems.

From 1970 to 1980 the number of hungry people grew by 1.5 million a year. In the 1980s it has expanded by 8 million a year.

Most of these people are not starving but are "chronically deprived of the food necessary to enjoy an active, healthy life," said Gerald Trant, director of the World Food Council. Estimates of the number of hungry people vary from 513 million to 730 million, he said. In any case, there are about 40 million more than in 1980.

Most alarming are UNICEF data showing that after a significant decline in infant and child mortality in the 1960s and 1970s, the decline has slowed in the 1980s, and in some countries, such as Brazil, has reversed.

Africa is generally considered to be the hardest-hit continent. Yet as UNICEF reported recently: "In the last two years, more children have died in India and Pakistan than in all the 46 nations of Africa together. In 1986, more children died in Bangladesh than in Ethiopia, more in Mexico than in the Sudan, more in Indonesia than in all eight drought-stricken countries of the Sahel." This, simply put, is because the number of people in crowded Asia dwarfs those in sparsely settled Africa.

All this would be more understandable if the Malthusians had been proved right: if population growth had outrun the Earth's ability to produce food. But that has happened at a time of the greatest food surpluses the world has known.

Not only have the traditional granaries of North America, Western Europe, Argentina and Australia overproduced, but so have many Third World countries, yesterday's basket cases. India, once dependent on handouts, has increased its food production by 5 percent each year of this decade, far ahead of population growth. Still, India's number of hungry people has increased. Like many Asian countries, India has had a technological revolution in food production, but no social revolution. India, China, Indonesia and Pakistan are all exporting food. Yet many of their own people cannot afford to buy enough food.

A major impediment is the poor distribution of land in many Asian countries. Land reform is politically difficult, as demonstrated by today's Philippines. Vested interests have stymied President Corason Aquino's plans for land redistribution.

Another problem is the continuing lack of incentives in Third World countries for small producers. In many developing countries, price and market incentives to farmers have been wiped out by the effect of exchange rates, agricultural taxes and the artificial cheapness of Western surplus food. The World Bank estimates that real incentives to farmers in sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 27 percent from 1970 to 1982.

A third problem results from the poor economic performance of the industrialized countries, leading to closing markets and a decline in purchasing power. World Bank figures suggest that a decline in the national income in the industrialized countries leads to almost a doubling of the rate of decline in the Third World countries. And the poorest groups in the Third World are hit as much as five times as hard as the general population.

The eradication of hunger will get a boost if the Venice summit meeting can help put the world economy back on track toward sustained and substantial growth. Yet this, by itself, will not be nearly enough.

Each Third World country has its task — Africa to increase its incentives and its productivity levels; Asia, to distribute its new-found capacity for food production more equally; and Latin America to deal with its particular problem of rapid urbanization and rural deprivation.

Only if the whole world pulls together there any hope of eliminating hunger in this century. Given the momentous strides made in the 1960s and 1970s, it is obvious that it can be done. But so far, the 1980s have been, to borrow from the words of W.H. Auden, "a miserable decade."

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APR 10 1987

## OPINION

## Can Those Who Dig and Tell Keep on Saying, "Trust Us"?

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — This is an attempt to examine some questions about the press. For many years I was sure I had firm answers to them. But the questions are getting sharper and the answers murkier, which can be disconcerting.

The questions, by itself, can be summed up this way: If the press is increasingly insis-

These are not new questions. We in the press always have been confident of the answer to questions about our own politics, sex lives and money.

We are not officials; our mission in life is to divorce our stories and news judgments from bias, and the only thing that counts is what we put in the papers or broadcast. So how we vote or what we belong to or what we think off the job does not matter. Who we are and what we do are not pertinent; just judge us on what we write and how we play the news.

Forty years of experience have firmed rather than shaken my trust in the journalistic integrity of most reporters. On good papers there are layers of editors to catch prejudice. And if we ship, there it is in print or on the air to show us up.

I know there are reporters and editors who cheat the news; I have been the subject of articles for which the writer should surely hang. The scoundrels will certainly be brought to justice in the next world if it cannot be arranged in this. But there are relatively few of them, so "trust us" still seems reasonable to say.

The problem is that journalism has changed. It has become tougher-minded and deeper-digging, which usually is good. But it has also become rather meaner and less inclined to grant areas of trust or privacy, which is not so good.

So it seems less clear-cut to say that every public official must report the source of every bit of income while newspeople decline to say what political group or industry is paying them to lecture or who may be picking up a bill for a trip.

Once there were areas of private life that newspaper considered off limits. This was under a theory of journalism known as "look-we-are-all-human."

But now that the love affairs, drinking habits and sexual preferences not just of presidential candidates but of all important officials are news, isn't it less logical for journalists to say that their private lives are their own business? Aren't they often more influential than many officials whose private conduct is considered relevant to the public?

No, colleagues, it is not a First Amendment issue. We would all be opposed to any regulation or industry-wide code of conduct on such things. It is something much more difficult to put down: that squeaky little voice inside that always asks you questions and now is not really silenced when the "trust us" answer is played back.

Journalists can keep ducking the issue, but not for long. One day soon editors, reporters and publishers will have to decide, paper by paper, if the familiar answers are good enough. Those who think not will face the choice of forgoing some stories about personal matters or agreeing to make their own lives fully public. It is not a matter of law, but of ethics and that squeaky voice.

—Michael Kramer,  
writing in U.S. News & World Report



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## Trying to Do Business in Japan Is Not a 'Waste of Time'

Two articles by Stuart Auerbach of The Washington Post about talks in Tokyo between U.S. and Japanese trade officials (IHT, March 27 and April 29) were based on leaked notes taken by one participant at what was supposed to be a confidential discussion.

Aside from the leak of a classified State Department cable, it is unfortunate that only one side of the discussion was presented, and that inaccurately. It is even more unfortunate that both leaks of the same document occurred at extremely sensitive times while Congress and the Reagan administration were considering the long-term trade relationship of the United States with Japan.

The March 27 article says "Makoto Kuroda... told the Americans over lunch that it was a waste of time for the United States to try to sell supercomputers to Japanese government agencies or universities, no matter how superior they were in price or quality." This is a gross misrepresentation of what I said.

third Cray system. The IBM 3090 VP series is also selling well in Japan.

Another criticism in the document concerns the offering of substantial discounts or grants to universities and research laboratories by Japanese manufacturers. But this is a common practice in the United States, as well.

The United States and Japan must avert a trade war. We live in a dangerous world, and the best way to protect our freedoms and our livelihoods is to work together and grow together.

We both have industries and bureaucracies — "factions," as James Madison called them 200 years ago — that clamor for protection. Sometimes, what is best for them is not best for either nation as a whole. But their protests cannot be dismissed lightly; they must be resolved in open and fair public debates. That is how both the United States and Japan work, and that is how we should work together.

MAKOTO KURODA,  
Vice-minister of Japan's  
Ministry of International  
Trade and Industry, Tokyo.

## The Quiet Todays of a Once-Bustling Port

By Hans Koning

LIVERPOOL — A traveler from England's southeast arriving at Lime Street Station in Liverpool may need a while to place himself. The public buildings facing him in the square are as fine as anything London has to offer, but the streets appear disconcertingly empty.

There is a dearth of traffic and of commercial activity contrasting with the prosperity that erected those buildings. Then, as he walks past the monumental center, he will at some point probably enter our present decade with a vengeance. He will find himself amidst boarded-up houses, lots strewn with garbage, little shops with bars on windows and doors, what is now the *nyctemilieu* of so many inner cities.

Disraeli's "two nations" are a reality in 1987 England and you need no statistics to realize that Liverpool is a capital of the other nation, the poor one.

When I come to a city, I haven't seen in a long time, I board its buses, any buses, and make some sort of circular tour. It is a good method for getting your bearings back. It didn't work for me in Liverpool, though. Once away from the center, my bus raced along a wide road through spreads of decrepitude, then stopped at a cluster of houses and shops with the odd pub, entered another no-man's-land and so on, until I decided I'd better get off, cross the road, and take the same number bus back to Lime Street. The Liverpool I knew wasn't there any more.

I made for the bank of the Mersey River instead, on foot. That walk led through a bright shopping street, and then through a row of postwarist mail. But nearer the river the streets emptied again. The docks lay unused, the warehouses shuttered. I came upon a string of signs pointing to a truckers café; I found it was boarded up too. In those lonely

streets, for the first time in England, I began thinking about muggers.

At the river's edge was life. The guardhouses on the floating tide bridges were manned, the lifesaving equipment and jetties were in good repair. Stranded (the nautical equivalent of grounded) former seamen were about, unmistakable in their starched, clean work clothes.

There was a smell in the air of iron and brackish water — the smell of a seaport civilization such as the one I grew up with in Amsterdam. But the ferry from Birkenhead across the river unload-

## MEANWHILE

ed only a handful of passengers, and when I boarded it for a ride to and fro I was alone with the crew. Below deck a cheerful canteen man served me a cup of tea for 12 pence (about 20 cents) — the best buy in England. It was all a bit shabby but with a surprising and pleasant chumminess about it.

On another day, going farther south along the shore on the Liverpool side, I came to a vast rehabilitated area, the Albert Dock estate. At the time of its reconstruction around 1850 this was the most modern dock in the world, but it is not being rebuilt as a dockyard. The seaborne trade for such docks does not exist any longer. Its high warehouses of beige, newly cleaned brick, and the shoreline itself are being revived as tourist space: a maritime museum, an art museum, shops, restaurants.

Sitting on one of the new idle bollards at the water's edge, I did not see one moving harbor crane or smoking factory chimney. Yet the Mersey approaches, which Churchill described as the most crucial bit of water of World War II, are not dead as a port. In 1985 they handled about 10 million tons of goods. It isn't much (4 percent of what Rotterdam handles) and, worse, it mostly now goes to Seaforth, which is a deep-sea port way out of town, facing the Irish Sea.

Seaforth takes pride in its unloading of a freighter in a matter of hours and in its direct access to the roads and railroads. It is clear, then, why there aren't any sailors anymore, drunken or sober, to enliven the Liverpool scene.

North of Albert, beyond the ferry landing, is Prince's dock. Here is the bit of river from which 10 million emigrants left for America and Australia in the years of the steerage passage, four pounds (\$20) a head, children half price. Here, too, during World War II the American soldiers bound for the invasion of Europe disembarked. They've put the station there now for the city and country bus services. Behind it is a monument to those GIs. Standing in a cloud of exhaust fumes, I did not study it with due reverence.

A city such as this votes for the Labor Party, Eric Heffer, the member of Parliament for Liverpool-Walton, spoke to me about present Merseyside development:

"Yes, they're trying, but it's all small businesses, tourist stuff, and posh housing. They're working on the fringes of the problem. What we need is to rebuild our industry. Liverpool was abandoned by the [Conservative] government."

His bitterness is understandable. This city, once "the greatest port in the Empire and therefore in the world," (as the Imperial Gazetteer called it in 1855) and still prosperous as late as 1960, must feel it deserves better than a tourist-attraction existence, with ads saying, "Liverpool, Birthplace of the Beatles" and officials telling you eagerly that this hotel and that public hall were used in film and TV to recall the 1920s or '30s ("Chariots of Fire" and "Brideshead Revisited").

I'm sure no Western country in its immense prosperity — when compared with the Third World — has any excuse for slums, but even Eric Heffer might be hard put to find the industries with which to restore Liverpool's days of glory. The forces that ended them seem as inexorable as the mud that long ago silted up the river Dee and moved the action from the once busy port of Chester on the Dee to Liverpool on the Mersey.

In 1709, a Liverpool schooner carried 30 slaves to the American colonies. It was the start of the Liverpool slave trade. It would last a century and in its final full year carry 50,000 kidnapped Africans to America. It was the source of the city's wealth and it isn't fanciful to say that the profits from the slaves' Middle Passage were precisely what made the British industrial revolution take off.

Tramping through the docklands, with a glimpse at every corner of the choppy waters of the Mersey, on which nothing stirred, the thought was in my mind that Liverpool's decline was well-earned because its rise had been founded on so much death and despair. What breed of men were those ships' owners and masters who could calculate in their balance sheets whether it was more profitable to keep a sick slave alive for sale or toss him overboard, and who came home to build the 45 churches and 35 chapels of Liverpool and their fine estates in Kirkdale and Toxteth Park, in which they presumably slept peacefully at night.

Liverpool has encircled those early shipping magnates' estates, and where these haven't been built over, they are often public parks. The mothers and babies you see sitting there when the rain has stopped (and it does stop raining in Liverpool, regularly), the children with their Walkmans, the young chaps on the dog killing time as they roll their cigarettes and stretch out on the iron benches, are assuredly no descendants of the slave traders.

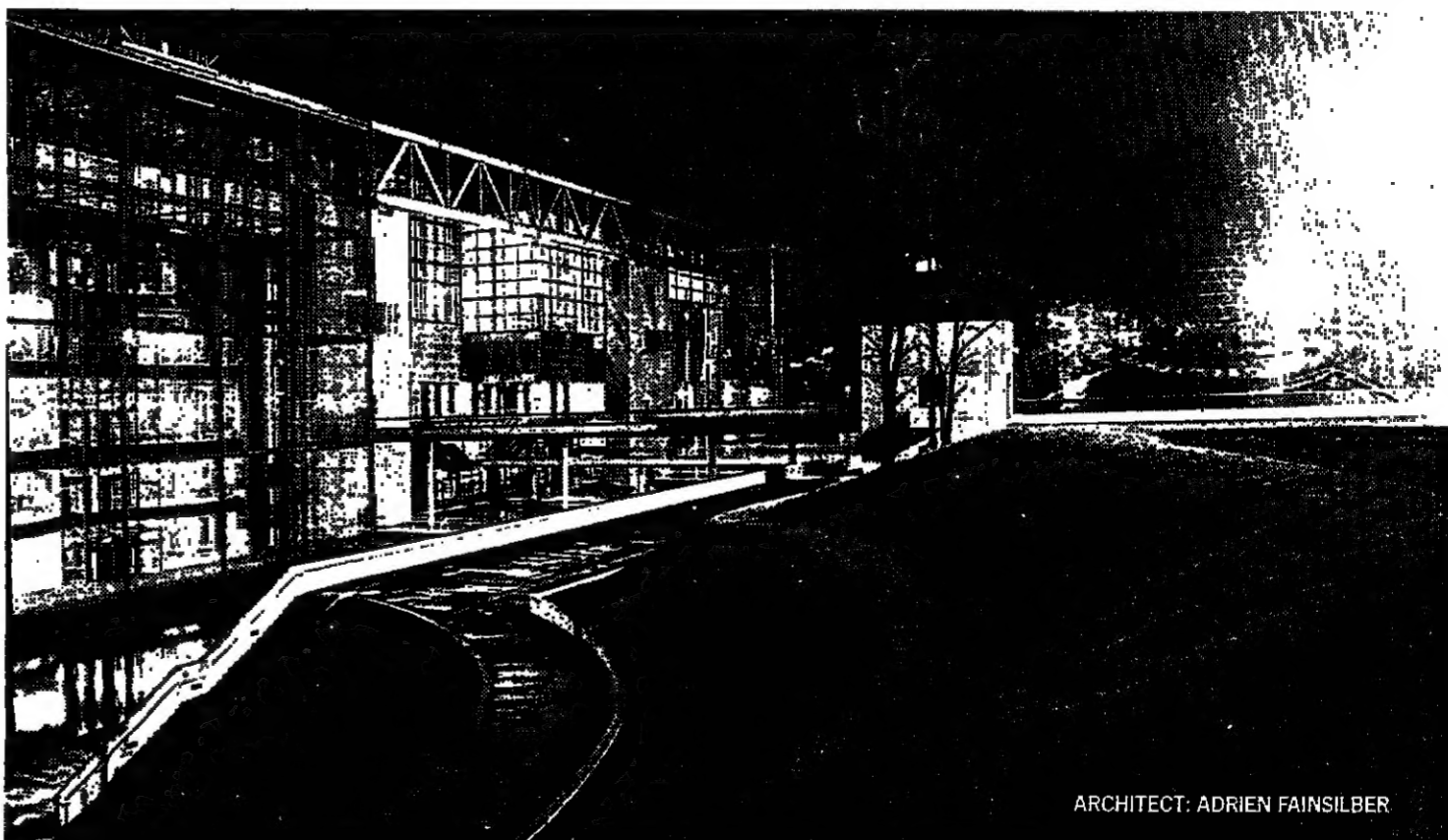
They, and the Labor councillors fighting for grants, the people from the Tourist Board setting up "Beatle Weekends," and the Docks and Harbour Company plugging Seaforth while trying to get more voluntary layoffs from their work force — all these make up the new reality of that "greatest port in the Empire."

International Herald Tribune.

The "Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie" is the most recent attraction of the 55 hectare La Villette multicultural complex on the outskirts of Paris. Conceived for the general public, this 21st century science centre will contribute to a better understanding of modern science and technology.

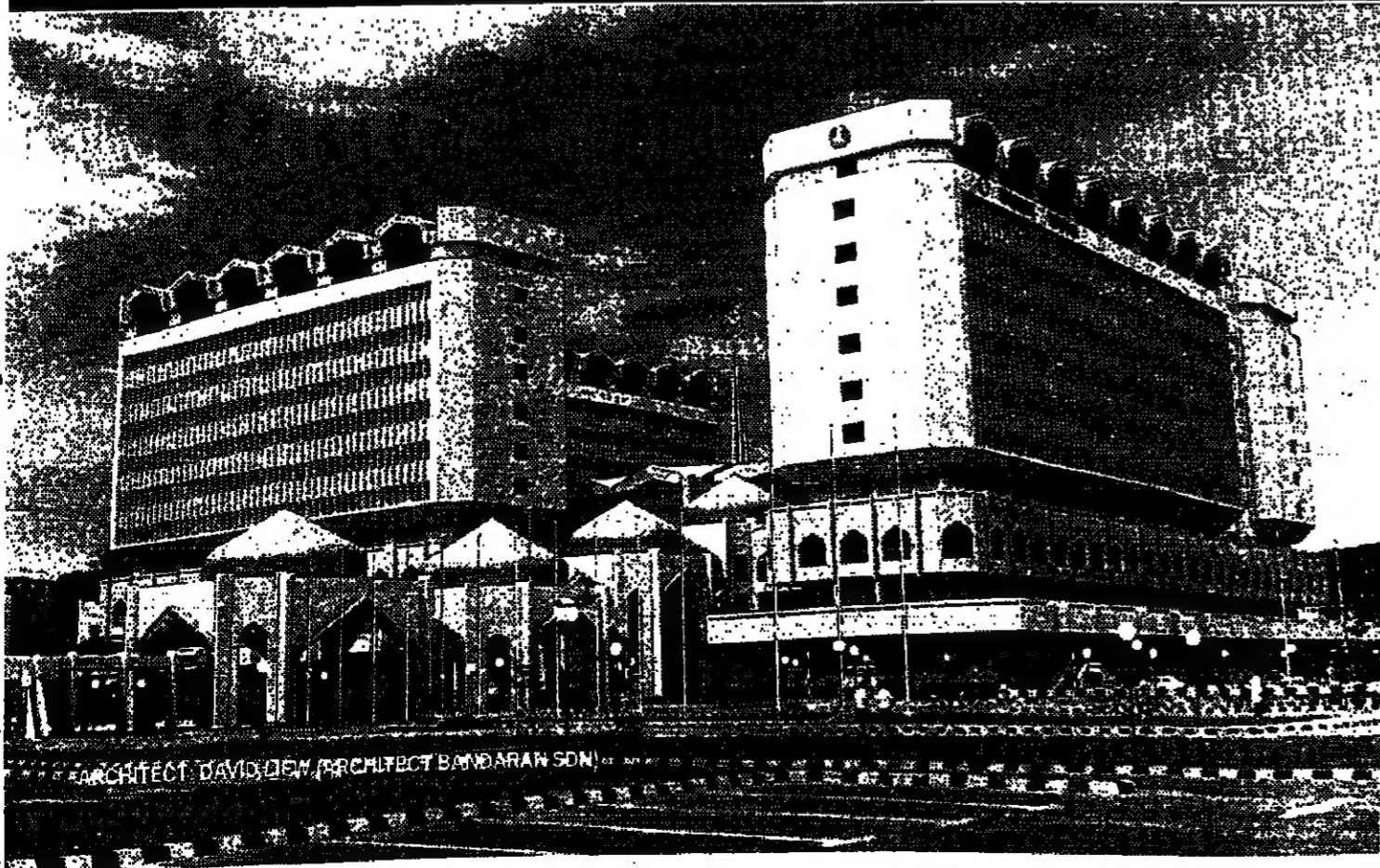
Covering over 1.3 million m<sup>3</sup>, the "City" features a magnificent building with vast exhibition areas, a multimedia library, an international conference centre and many other public facilities. And a spectacular 36.5 m diameter Géode with a unique hemispherical theatre. The architectural excellence of this impressive high-tech project is complemented by the functional distinction of Philips advanced technology.

Closed circuit television, for example, with over 250 cameras linked via optical fibre transmission lines to the security surveillance centre. We have also supplied the lighting, LaserVision, staff intercom and sound distribution as well as access control and intruder detection.



ARCHITECT: ADRIEN FAINSILBER

## Philips - the finishing touch for high-tech buildings.



Philips technology also complements the architecturally outstanding Muslim headquarters at Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, Malaysia. Considered the most sophisticated building of its type in the region, the new Majlis Ugama Islam Sabah (MUIS) headquarters comprises four office blocks, an art gallery, a shopping mall and a vast multipurpose main hall for sports, cinema, theatre and other cultural activities.

As project coordinator, we were responsible for the design, supply and on-site supervision of highly flexible lighting and sound installations, including building acoustics, sound reinforcement, cinema and stage equipment as well as functional and aesthetic indoor and outdoor lighting. If you want the best in electronic technology for your high-tech building, you can always rely on Philips to provide the finishing touch.

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Philips Corporate Marketing Communications, Eindhoven, the Netherlands

# A Rembrandt Of Funky CDs

By Mike Zwerin

ED MICHEL, a producer who has worked on more than 150 CD jazz reissues, compares himself to a painting restorer. "There's this funky Rembrandt — the colors don't show through, the canvas is ripped, there are smears. It's got to be cleaned up so it looks like it did when Rembrandt painted it. But it shouldn't look like a Warhol. An Original Dixieland Jazz Band recording should not be mistaken for a contemporary revival band playing the same music."

According to recording industry figures, while total U.S. sales of pre-recorded albums, tapes and compact discs declined by 5 percent in 1986, dollar volume went up by 6 percent because of a 134-percent increase in compact discs, which now equal LPs in market share — 20 percent each.

A CD that retails at \$15 has more profit built into it than a \$9 LP. To pump out CDs fast at the lowest possible cost, recording companies turned to people like Michel and their vaults. Classical

music and jazz have longer life spans than pop, and so far they represent an estimated 70 percent of the CD catalog.

Before he turned to producing, Michel played guitar and bass with folk acts like Odessa in Los Angeles but quickly realized he would never become more than "competent at an uninteresting level." At the same time he kept wondering why records didn't sound right. Why couldn't he hear the bass drum? Why did they hire the wrong rhythm section for Zoot Sims? He had a good ear, historical perspective and loved being around musicians. He decided to have something to do with making records.

He has produced albums by Albert Ayler, Gato Barbieri, Dave Brubeck, Charlie Byrd, Ornette Coleman, John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Eric Dolphy and Bill Evans and that's only through the E's. He directed Impulse Records from 1968 to 1975 until the economy got sluggish and jazz was "out." He moved to Tucson, Arizona, and played string bass for a living. Two years ago, he began to get calls to remaster old material for CDs, moved to New York and is currently working for RCA, which expects to have a total of 50 jazz CDs on the market by the end of the year.

"The burst of CDs is going to get bigger and bigger until the pipelines are clogged. So far there's been more consumer demand than production capacity but the industry is catching up. RCA just closed its only LP pressing plant in the U.S. Old Presleys and Beatles are now on CD and there will be more new stuff so eventually jazz will go back to a more normal percentage."

Told that Eric Clapton prefers the original Cream LPs to the remastered CDs, Michel responded: "I'll bet he does. You've got to refer



Ed Michel

back to the standards of the times. I leave all mono records mono, for example. 'Electronically enhanced stereo' is basically a schlocky sales device like coloring black-and-white movies. Digital remaking can bring out inner voices you never heard before so that the music comes at you more completely. The hardware keeps getting better. But every one of these 'improvements' has a price. Young engineers add lots of reverberation and all sorts of effects which may be interesting to listen to but are not necessarily appropriate to the original."

Michel predicts that within three years the retail price of CDs will come down and LPs will go the way of 78 RPMs. So far, few if any original 78s — from the pre-tape era — have been successfully remastered. "There was a lot of muck on those things before they were transferred to tape. Digital technology removes too much music along with the pops, clicks and hisses. When you transfer music to digital tape all you basically have is a bunch of numbers. Instead of manipulating vibrations in the air, you store numbers in a computer memory. There are maybe half a dozen people in the States working to develop computer software capable of recognizing which numbers represent noise and removing them."

# Is There Life After the White House?

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — This past week seemed like Carter week as Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, swept through town to promote their book, "Everything to Gain: Making the Most of the Rest of Your Life."

Their grueling schedule included

## HEBE DORSEY

non-stop interviews, starting with the "Today" show and going on with "Twenty Twenty," "Live at Five" and radio and newspapers, and book signing at Doubleday's on Fifth Avenue. Their day ended with a black-tie dinner party at Alice Mason's, a real-estate broker and the Carters' close friend, going back to the days of "Jimmy Who?"

"I raised more money for his campaign than anybody in the country," said Mason, who was glittering in black-and-white Galanos beading.

With Walter Cronkite, NBC's Tom Brokaw, CBS's Diane Sawyer, The New York Times's A.M. Rosenthal and the columnist Aileen Mehl (Stacy), this was another bout at courting the press. All sat at Carter's table and the conversation was mainly about the Middle East.

Looking fit and happy, Carter got up after dinner and advised against writing a book with one's spouse. "Rosalynn and I have been married 41 years and this has been our worst experience," he said. "If you already have a very happy marriage, then don't write a book with your spouse." His wife, in a long white beaded sweater, said that she liked all this book activity. "It's like campaigning."

Carter mentioned his frustration and anger after losing his last election, but went on to say how they had made a new and happy life for themselves. "This book is about health — physical, emotional and spiritual," he concluded.

This is also the pattern of the book, with husband and wife each giving views of the same events. The main question: "Is there life after the White House?" is followed by the wife: "Is there life after 50?" Or is it 60? The book lists 53 humanitarian projects, including the Carter's favorite, Habitat for Humanity, which is concerned with providing houses for the homeless. Support for the project has quadrupled since the Carters got involved.

The answers are optimistic in a straightforward, slightly naive fashion, but this is a pep talk aimed at the vast majority of Americans, who, said Jim Brasher, one of Carter's assistants, "want to be told." The beginning of the book tells a lot about the Carters and what it felt like to be alone — "both we and the house strangely empty" — after years at the White House. "It was deeply discouraging for me to contemplate the unpredictable years ahead," Carter wrote.

Carter wrote "Rosalynn is a very good cook" and she wrote "I enjoyed being in the kitchen again," although she reported an increased awareness of diet. She recounted that Amy, who is a vegetarian, once said that, when she grew up, she did not want to be like her mother because her mother didn't enjoy her food. But mother writes: "I do enjoy it — what she doesn't realize is that she came into the world just about the time I had to start watching my weight."

Another vignette reveals that the Carters' worst fights occurred when Rosalynn was late, something her husband cannot tolerate. So one day when he forgot her birthday, he wrote a note: "Happy Birthday! As a proof of my love, I will never again make an unpleasant comment about tardiness." He kept his promise.

The comments about his mother, Miss Lillian, who joined the Peace

Corps at 68, after noticing a sign saying "Age is no barrier," also bring the Carters closer to their audience.

There was nothing simple or naive about Carter as he answered a few pre-dinner questions. His eyes as cold as glaciers, he said yes, he liked to be back in the fray. Happy? "Obviously, there's more satisfaction in being president of the United States, when you can influence major events. But we have a very good life now, a multiple career, very gratifying and enjoyable."

Carter, who talked of multiple projects — "teaching, books, taking care of our family affairs" — was also looking forward to his next trip to Thailand and China. Asked if he traveled as a private citizen or if he still enjoyed presidential clout, he said: "I don't represent the United States, but I generally deal with the king or the president of a country. In Thailand, for instance, I'll see the king. This, he added, is 'dealing from the top but not from power.'"

The Carters travel a lot to push their widespread projects, such as the volunteer housing program for the poor, in 17 nations. In many countries, "We are treated with as much deference as if I were still in the White House," he said. "I doubt that any American president has ever been to places like Sudan, Zambia and Ghana. We make a point to go and take experts with us and work out agreements with governments."

"I've always been quite popular in certain parts of the world — Asia, Africa and some places in Europe — where people approve of my stance on peace, human rights, nuclear agreements. And even in the United States, I'm much more popular than when I was in office. This is not unusual. Truman was most unpopular in office and then people realized what he'd done and he is now very popular."



Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter: "Our worst experience."

In their book, the Carters tell about turning into carpenters to help their Habitat project. Tools in hand, they have worked on decrepit buildings on Manhattan's Lower East Side as well as in Chicago.

"My wife has never been more beautiful than when her face was covered with black smut from scraping burned ceiling joists, and streaked with sweat from carrying sheets of plywood," Carter wrote. To which his wife added: "If I can be a carpenter, dear reader, you can be anything you want to be."

Asked if this was not a waste of time and talent, and wouldn't they achieve more by getting onto the lecture circuit, Carter answered: "We spend a week a year building. This gets a lot of publicity and we enjoy this work. It's highly visible." He added that they deliver a lot of

lectures as well. "We have a great deal of access to television talk shows but we use it to make a deliberate statement."

Asked what was the most frequent question he had heard during the week, the former president said: "It's about current events and my assessment of President Reagan." The answer? "I disapprove of most of his policies."

Bored? "Never," Carter said. "We have almost complete freedom; we travel a lot but Plains is a haven for us," even though he said, "You may be from the country but I'm not. I've been raised in the city."

"Wherever we are," Carter added, "we look forward to going back to Plains. That's where we do our plans for the future. It's home."

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## 8 Tonys for 'Les Misérables'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Les Misérables," a musical adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel, and "Fences," about a black family on the eve of the civil rights era, swept the 41st annual Tony Awards, Sunday night.

Trevor Nunn and John Caird won their second joint Tony, after "Nicholas Nickleby" in 1982, for their staging of "Les Misérables," which won eight awards. In addition to best musical and direction, it won for original score of a musical (Claude-Michel Schönberg, Herbert Kretzmer and Alain Boublil), book of a musical (Schönberg and Boublil), featured actor and actress in a musical (Michael Maguire and Frances Ruffelle), scenic design (John Napier), lighting design (David Hersey).

"Fences," a play by August Wilson, won four Tonys, including best play, direction of a play (Lloyd Richards), performance by an actor in a play (James Earl Jones) and performance by a featured actress in a play (Mary Alice). Robert Lindsay and Maryann Plunkett won leading actor and actress awards in a musical for "Me and My Girl," and Linda Lavin won best actress in a play for Neil Simon's "Broadway Bound."

## DOONESBURY



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France F.F.	1,500	820	450	F.F. 2,88	F.F. 1,048
Germany* D.M.	580	320	175	D.M. 1,11	D.M. 404
Gr. Britain £	130	72	40	£ 0,19	£ 69
Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49,56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Irl.	150	82	45	£.Irl. 0,29	£.Irl. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18,41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia: \$	580	320	175		

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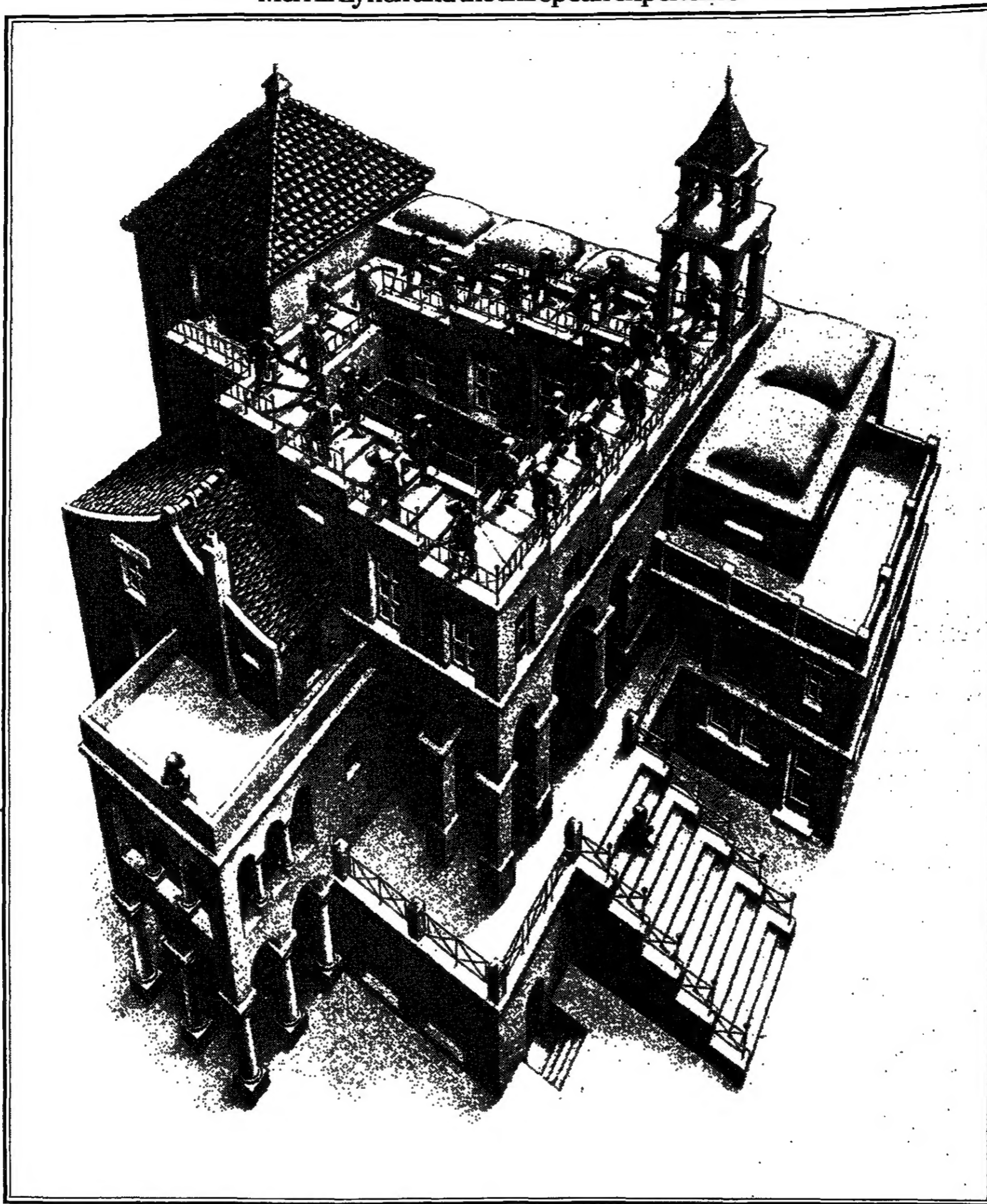
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I-6

## Merrill Lynch and the European experience



ASCENDING AND DESCENDING, LITHOGRAPH 1960 BY M. C. ESCHER. COURTESY OF M. C. ESCHER FOUNDATIONS

### 1 Perspectives

Perspective is all a matter of angles and viewpoints.

An investment banking firm that views the world from only one standpoint has only limited perspective to bring its clients.

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In our world of finance, depth of vision is a prerequisite.



**Merrill Lynch**



NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	180.18	179.12	179.12	-1.00
IBM	101.20	100.12	100.12	-1.08
Merck	124.12	123.12	123.12	-1.00
Boeing	123.12	122.12	122.12	-1.00
Johnson & Johnson	121.12	120.12	120.12	-1.00
Amgen	119.12	118.12	118.12	-1.00
Amgen	117.12	116.12	116.12	-1.00
Amgen	115.12	114.12	114.12	-1.00
Amgen	113.12	112.12	112.12	-1.00
Amgen	111.12	110.12	110.12	-1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	Close	Chg.	Yield	Vol.
Govt	100.12	-0.12	8.12	100
Corp	101.12	-0.12	8.12	100
Muni	102.12	-0.12	8.12	100
Intl	103.12	-0.12	8.12	100

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000

NYSE Diary				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Issues
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 9
251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270
251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270
251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270
251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270	251,270

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00
167.13	167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00

AMEX Diary				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Issues
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	Vol.
167.13	+1.00	167.13	167.13	100
167.13	+1.00	167.13	167.13	100
167.13	+1.00	167.13	167.13	100
167.13	+1.00	167.13	167.13	100

NASDAQ Diary				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Issues
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10
1839	779	427	1991	10

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100
167.13	166.12	167.13	+1.00	100

## NYSE Sluggish but Dow Rises

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply Monday but trading was lethargic as investors kept an eye on interest-rate movements while waiting to see whether any tangible developments would emerge from the Venice summit meeting.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 34.58 points last week, climbed 25.49 points on Monday to close at 2,351.64. Declines led advances 5-1 among the NYSE issues traded. Volume was 136.55 million shares, up from 124.11 million shares.

Prices rose in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. The market opened lower, hurt by weakness in the dollar and the bond market. But stock prices rebounded as bond prices eased from their lows. Investors favored blue-chip, banking, technology and food issues.

Trading remained moderate, however. Dealers said investors are watching for developments to emerge from the economic summit meeting taking place in Venice through Wednesday.

"Nobody's doing anything," said Brad Weeks, senior vice president in charge of sales and trading at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette. "We're in a trading range between 2,300 and 2,400 on the Dow, and we can't break out of it."

Ernie Rudnet, manager of block trading at Matheson-Nugent & Co., said, "People want to see what will come of the summit meeting in Venice" of seven industrial democracies, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany.

Pacific Gas & Electric was the most active

NYSE-listed issue, slipping 1/2 to 20 1/2. The stock, which yields 9 percent, begins trading ex-dividend on Tuesday.

AT&T followed, rising 3/4 to 167 1/4. Research-Cottrell was third, rising 5/4 to 44. The company said it has agreed to be purchased for \$43 a share by a corporation formed by Odyssey Partners, Allen & Co. and First Chicago Venture Capital.

Banking and technology issues attracted buyers. J.P. Morgan rose 2 1/2 to 47 1/2. Citicorp climbed 1 1/2 to 59 1/2 and Chase Manhattan Bank added 1 1/2 to 40 1/2.

Crav Research rose 2 1/2 to 96 1/2. Texas Instruments added 2 1/2 to 169 1/2. National Semiconductor rose 1 1/2 to 13 and Digital Equipment jumped 2 1/2 to 164 1/2.

Food and drug issues strengthened. RJR Nabors climbed 2 1/2 to 54. Pepsico rose 1 1/2 to 36 1/2. Campbell Soup added 1/2 to 65 1/2 and Kellogg rose 1 1/2 to 62 1/2. Quibb added 3/4 to 179 1/2. Eli Lilly climbed 2 1/2 to 91 1/2 and Merck rose 2 1/2 to 162 1/2.

Among blue chips, IBM rose 1 1/2 to 161 1/2. General Electric trading ex-dividend and adjusted for a 2-for-1 stock split, jumped 1 1/2 to 54 1/2. USX rose 1/2 to 31 1/2 and American Express rose 1/2 to 33 1/2.

Echlin climbed 1/2 to 163 in active trading after losing ground late last week, when it said it expects a decline in third-quarter earnings.

Carter-Wallace rose 1/2 to 110. It was recommended by Salomon Brothers. A condom manufacturer, Carter-Wallace climbed 9 1/2 Friday as an AIDS conference concluded in Washington.

Texas Air led the actives on the American Stock Exchange, rising 1 1/2 to 36 1/2. Wicks followed, easing 1/2 to 4 1/2.

12 Month High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000

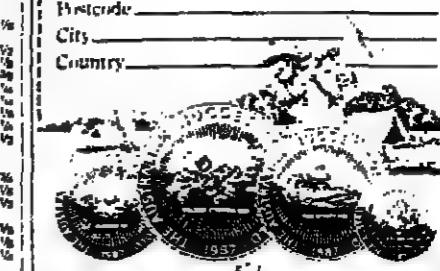
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THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET

12 Month High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000
12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000

## BHF-BANK Reports

# 1986: ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

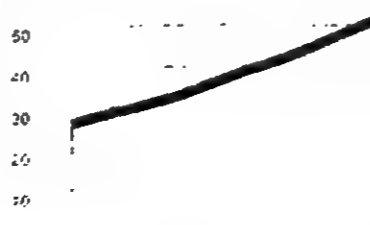
In 1986, BHF-BANK - Germany's Merchant Bank - further strengthened its position both domestically and internationally. After the outstanding achievements of recent years, the results for 1986 were especially impressive. Earnings were boosted substantially, the Bank increased its total assets to DM 14.7 billion, and Group assets reached DM 27.5 billion.

**Quality Performance** - Profitability increased in 1986 by 30% to DM 76 million. The largest contribution came from the service sector where net income amounted to two-thirds of interest earned. Fee income grew by almost 25% - stemming principally from brisk business in securities and underwriting. The volume of share trading alone increased by almost 50% over the previous year, and almost tripled the 1981 figure. The partial operating result reached DM 177 million - exceeding 1985's strong showing by 11%.

Shareholders' Equity in DM million



Total Dividend Payment in DM million



**Growth and Stability** - BHF-BANK increased its capital in early 1987, thus broadening its equity base still further. Today, the capital and reserves of BHF-BANK amount to DM 1,000 billion, representing 7.8% of the balance sheet total. In 1986, DM 1.5 million were allocated to the reserves and risk provisions were again strengthened. The results achieved in 1986 once more demonstrate the benefits of BHF-BANK's policy of maintaining growth and stability without sacrificing quality.

**Bonus for Shareholders** - The outstanding 1986 results were reflected in the decision of the Annual General Meeting to pay a special bonus of DM 1.20 per DM 50 share in addition to the dividend for the year of DM 12.11 - a total dividend payment amounted to DM 53.3 million - some 40% higher than in 1985. Soon, BHF-BANK shares will be officially quoted on the Zurich, Basel and Geneva stock exchanges.

For further information about

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(Continued on next page)

Monday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

The image shows a full-page spread from a financial newspaper, likely the Wall Street Journal, dated May 27, 1987. The left side of the page is dominated by a large, multi-column table of stock prices, organized into sections labeled with letters (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z). Each section contains a list of stock symbols, their current prices, and daily price changes. The right side of the page features a large advertisement for Honeywell Inc. and Compagnie des Machines Bull. The advertisement includes the company names, a statement about the sale of a majority interest, and the name of the financial advisor, Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. The date 'May 27, 1987' is printed at the bottom center of the page.

**Monday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere  
*Via The Associated Press*

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Month	Year	Sex	Age	Weight	Height	Length	Width	Depth	Area	Volume	Color	Quality
1970	1970	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	1971	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	1972	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973	1973	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974	1974	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975	1975	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	1976	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	1977	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978	1978	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979	1979	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	1980	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	1981	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	1982	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983	1983	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984	1984	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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2002	2002	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003	2003	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2004	2004	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2005	2005	F	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006	2006	M	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557																																																																														
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## AMEX Highs-Lows

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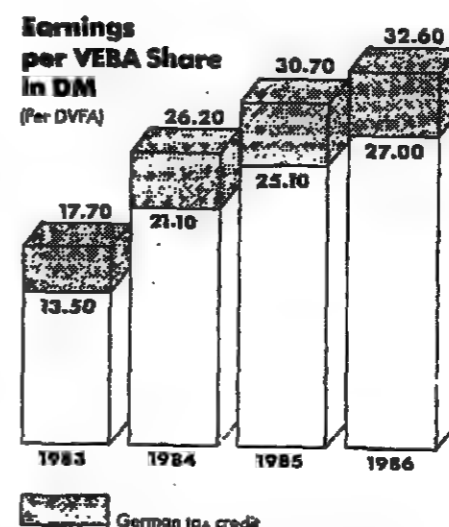
## Strong Earnings Again in 1986

## Profits up, sales down

In 1986, VEBA again surpassed the good results of the previous year. Earnings per share increased from DM 30.70 to DM 32.60, including DM 5.60 tax credit calculated on the basis of the DVFA formula, and have almost doubled since 1983. Group net profit, including the release of reserves required under the Foreign Investment Law, increased from DM 767 million to DM 1,020 million. This strong result was attained despite unfavorable conditions in the petroleum sector. Total sales were down, the decline stemming mainly from drops in crude oil prices, petroleum products and petrochemical feedstocks as well as the lower U.S. dollar. Following the year's achievements, VEBA plans to maintain its dividend at DM 10 per DM 50 share and to strengthen the reserves substantially.

### Electricity: the main source of profitability

The electricity division with PreussenElektra and VEBA Kraftwerke Ruhr contributed decisively to the Group's results. Some 94% of electricity supply was generated from nuclear energy and coal.



 German 1st credit

## Oil and gas: still positive

Despite declines in the prices of crude oil, petroleum products and petrochemicals, as well as the resulting write-downs of stocks and reserves, VEBA OEL finished the year with a small profit. Cooperation with Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. was further expanded.

## Chemical sector: another good year

Sales volume matched the high level of the previous year which had been adjusted for the fertilizer operations sold in mid-1985. Capacity utilization was again a high 84%.

## Trading and transportation: accent on quality

STINNES and RAAB KARCHER performed well in 1986, continuing the upward trend of the previous year by concentrating on activities with good margins.

**Total investments:  
DM 3.6 billion**

Because of the decline in crude oil prices, investments in the petroleum sector were greatly reduced. Increased investments were made in the promising chemical sector, with a high share of capital spending for new plants and expansion.

## Outlook 1987

VEBA is in a strong position to take the potential in its four main areas of activity, and the Group is optimistic about the prospects for good results again in 1987.

To find out more about VIBRA's operations and performance, please contact:

VEBA AG, Karl-Arnold-Platz 3,  
D-4000 Düsseldorf 30,  
Federal Republic of Germany.

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## Report on Lloyds Loans Hurts U.K. Bank Shares

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune

Bank shares on the London Stock Exchange declined Monday following a report that Lloyds Bank PLC, one of Britain's major clearing banks, was about to sharply raise its reserves because of endangered Third World loans. Lloyds' share price fell 12 pence, to 521 pence, before recovering in late trading.

A report in Monday's Times of London said that Lloyds had been spending out institutional reaction to a possible write-off of up to £650 million (\$1.05 billion) of sovereign debt in the Third World. The move, according to the Times' report, would reduce Lloyds' expected profit this year by up to 70 percent.

Lloyds share price recovered to 532 pence at the close, down 3 pence from Friday, but shares in Midland Bank PLC fell 32 pence to close at 598 pence.

## Commerzbank AG Plans Sale of Saudi Bank Stake

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG plans to sell its 5 percent stake in Saudi Investment Bank, a German bank said Monday.

A Commerzbank spokesman was unable to say whether negotiations for the sale were complete. He said the sale was in line with the bank's policy of selling small-scale holdings and raising larger ones. The confirmation followed a report in the English-language Arab News that negotiations were under way.

Lloyds and Midland have the largest Third World debt exposure of the four big British clearing banks. The other two are National Westminster Bank PLC and Barclays Bank PLC.

Lloyds deemed the Times' report "pure speculation." A bank spokesman said that Lloyds would make no statement about its bad debt reserves before its interim earnings statement on July 24.

Following a decision by Citicorp in the United States last month to set aside \$3 billion to cover risk on its Third World debt exposure, the Bank of England said it expected British banks to continue taking prudent steps toward offsetting bad-debt exposure.

A Lloyds official said that the bank's board would hold its regular monthly meeting in mid-June, during which it would review the bank's position on its Third World loans. The official acknowledged that pressure would mount for an early statement by Lloyds — and other British banks — on possible adjustments in its provisions for bad loans.

"British banks have been increasing their debt provisions by £300 million to £400 million year by year," said Joanna Gillis, banking analyst with Morgan Grenfell Securities in London. "For Lloyds to suddenly jump in with a £650 million provision would be very unusual and I just don't expect it to happen."

But Mrs. Gillis, in a view shared by a number of analysts, expected Lloyds and other British banks to follow guidance from the Bank of England and gradually raise reserves to cover bad debts.

## Imasco Selling U.S. Land Unit

Reuters

HOUSTON — American General Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to buy the U.S. land development division of Genstar Land U.S.A. Inc., a subsidiary of Imasco Ltd. of Canada, for about \$200 million.

American, a big insurance holding company, said that the agreement would include residential projects under development in San Diego, Phoenix, Arizona; Miami and Orlando, Florida.

American said that it would create a joint venture consisting of a unit in its mortgage and real estate subsidiary and Newland Group Inc., which is to be formed by senior management from Genstar. American said that it would control 75 percent of the new company and Newland 25 percent.

## Research-Cottrell Sets \$293 Million Merger

Reuters

SOMERVILLE, New Jersey — Research-Cottrell Inc. said Monday that it had agreed to merge with R-C Acquisition Inc., a corporation formed by Odyssey Partners, Allen & Co. and First Chicago Venture Capital, for \$293 million.

R-C Acquisition will offer \$43 a share for all outstanding common shares of Research-Cottrell, a diversified company involved in air pollution control. The merger is subject to a minimum of two-thirds of outstanding shares being tendered and not withdrawn, Research said.

## Grand Met To Sell Unit To Managers

Reuters

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC said Monday that it had agreed to sell its contract services division to management for £160 million (\$260.72 million).

The division includes Compass Services Ltd. and GM Health Care. Compass provides mainly contract catering and vending, while GM Health Care owns and operates seven private hospitals and nursing homes in Britain.

Other operations are building services contractors and an international contract catering business. Completion is expected around the end of July.

The new company, to be called Compass Group, will employ about 24,000 people.

Grand Met shares closed Monday on the London Stock Exchange at 551 pence, 5 pence up from Friday's close.

The sale resulted from the hotel and drinks group's decision to concentrate on core businesses.

## Caesars World Rejects Bid

United Press International

NEW YORK — Caesars World Inc., the gaming and resort company, said Monday that its board had rejected a revised \$1.1 billion takeover offer from a New York investor, Martin Sosnoff.

## Labor Strife Imperils Success of High-Tech GM Plant in Spain

By Paul Delaney  
New York Times Staff Writer

FIGUERUELAS, Spain — In front of General Motors Corp.'s assembly plant here, workers and visitors are greeted by "Encuentro," Pablo Serrano's impressionistic sculpture depicting two figures of polished metal. It symbolizes the industrial environment that lies within.

Numerous computers, with red and green and white blinking lights, record where each item is in the assembly process and direct the entire production system. Hundreds of huge robots, hovering over other machines and car frames, have displaced most workers. In the paint shop the arms of the robots spin the colors almost with human grace. Elsewhere, computer-controlled machines do 90 percent of the welding.

Since the plant opened near Zaragoza in northeastern Spain in August 1982, production has grown from 75 Opel Corsas and Kadetts an hour, or 270,000 a year, to an average of 82 an hour, or an annual rate of 300,000 cars.

But the plant has not escaped labor disputes. Since April, the 6,200 workers have been conducting a series of one-day stoppages — five days in both April and May, with another seven days scheduled this month — that have cut deeply into production and caused great frustration in management.

Last Thursday, strikers and police clashed during a rally in Zaragoza. There were no arrests or injuries, but the incident provided evidence that the stoppages were likely to continue.

The result of these shutdowns has been a drastic delay in the delivery of new cars and spare parts to dealers. A GM official said that cars now take three weeks to deliver, up from 24 hours. Delivery of spare parts now takes a month, up from two weeks.

"We haven't been able to bring a net profit in the past and had looked forward to doing it this year, and still might if the strikes don't hurt too much longer," said Hans Huskes, formerly a manager of plants in West Germany and Belgium and now president of General Motors Spain.

"We've lost 14,000 cars since the strikes started," said Huskes. "Eventually, it could have a negative effect on sales."

Labor and management have not talked since the company made its final offer a month ago. Mr. Huskes called it "a strong offer. We can't go any further." But no new talks are scheduled.

"The company will have to sit down and talk with us and negotiate. If this thing is to end," said Angel Mulin Marín, general secretary of the Workers Commissions, a union affiliated with the Communist Party, which is one of several unions leading the action.

Only a few of the original 75 labor issues remain unresolved, but they have proved troublesome. The union and management disagree over whether the workday has been extended. They are also arguing over the use of workers in different job categories, working conditions on the assembly line that workers say are hazardous to their health, a proposal that the company pick up 30 percent more of the cost of sick pay, and a more flexible vacation policy.

In addition, the unions disagree with the company's plans to add a third shift and Saturday work. Union leaders said they welcome the added work, but object to the way the company plans to institute it. In the Zaragoza area of Spain, factory workers usually have the weekend off.

Several factors have complicated the dispute. Management seems to have misjudged the attractiveness of working in such a high-technology environment. And the unions are standing firm on such traditional work practices as the siesta, the long lunch hour, Fernando Folea, general secretary of the biggest union here, General Transport Union, said, "We're not going to change our traditions."

Mr. Huskes and other company managers say their Spanish employees are dedicated, hard workers who are committed and loyal to the company.

"It surprised me as a German that after the first strike we made our schedule, quality was still high and morale was up," Mr. Huskes said. "It was counter to all my experiences in Germany and Belgium."

A.V. Michelena, the vice president for personnel, said the company was careful in choosing its work force. While only 6,000 workers were needed, an astonishing 80,000 applied, spurred by Spain's 21-percent unemployment rate. General Motors wanted younger workers, so the average age of the work force is 30.

"We felt that younger workers were better educated, more used to high technology since they grew up with it," Anthony Burnip, the plant's production manager said, "Everything and everyone would be fresh, and they could grow with the company."

That may have been a mistake, he added. "The belief now is that we should have spread it out, so we don't all grow old together. There's a danger of the ideas becoming stale, the dynamism ceasing."

The union leader, Mr. Marín, said that the plant looks attractive from the outside, but that the working conditions inside are bad. He said workers refer to the plant as "the golden cage."

Also, Mr. Marín emphasized, the image of the workers was that "we were less organized, less combative and easier to handle than those in other sections."

"But we surprised them," he said.

## ZECCA: New Fruit from Old Roots

(Continued from first finance page)

to sales or profit figures, but Alciade says that the business yields a steady return.

Agriculture has become a stronger sector in Italy during the 1980s. The farm sector now accounts for about 7.5 percent of Italy's gross domestic product, which is the total value of goods and services produced. That figure is up from 4 percent in 1980. Italy has been relying on exports of foodstuffs and wine as a valuable source of foreign exchange earnings.

"Farming doesn't offer large returns, and there are no Sundays in the countryside," Alciade Zecca said, sharing a meal of lobster and beef, washed down by family wines. "But it's become a passion."

A passion that seems profitable enough for the Zecca family. Alciade, a tall, soft-spoken man who studied agriculture at the University of Perugia, drives a tan Mercedes-Benz automobile and lives in a vaulted palace here in Lecco, a town of 90,000 people. As the first-born son of a count, he is also a count.

But the risks in farming are growing greater these days. The entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community has brought fresh competition for products like artichokes and sugar beets. Wine sales have also been hurt by bad publicity two years ago about the use of methanol by some vintners to doctor their products.

The Zecca brothers are responding to the heightened risks by relying on the introduction of high-priced, quality wines and on mechanization, which they use to bring costs down.

They have also moved away from the region's traditional tree-like, or *alberello* grape vines. Instead, to allow for mechanical harvesting, they use the narrower, espalier plants, which can travel along guide wires mounted on the cement posts built to stand up to mechanical harvesters.

In pushing for progress, the brothers are only following family tradition. When Alciade Zecca, their grandfather, built one of the region's first wineries in 1935, he deserted traditional winemaking methods — which employ oak casks outdoors under the area's spreading umbrella pines — in favor of the big concrete vats now in use.

His son, Giuseppe Zecca, a lawyer by training, began the assembling of the family's large tracts in the 1960s — buying out the feudal tenant farmers, who for centuries worked the family lands. Now 77 years old and retired, Giuseppe continues to advise his sons.

Mario, the youngest brother and an economist by training, says the reason for this success is simple. He cites tradition, not technology. "We've always been a farming family," he said. "We have no other interests."

## FENDI: Sisters Fashion an Empire

(Continued from first finance page)

double-F logo are selling in the \$200-\$400 price range in New York.

Their most recent success has been Fendi perfume, which costs \$160 an ounce. According to Joseph F. Ronchetti, president of Elizabeth Arden, the perfume's distributor, Fendi fragrance had sales of \$1 million in its first five weeks on the shelves, which he called a record for new perfume promotions.

With 100 Fendi boutiques worldwide and collections in 500 department stores producing sales of \$170 million last year, up 20 percent from 1985, the sisters still defer all plaudits to "Mamma," who died in 1978.

The women were born and raised in the business. In 1925, Adele Fendi and her husband, Edoardo, opened a small boutique and workshop in Rome specializing in quality leather goods and fur designs in pelts like squirrel and Persian lamb. Their craftsmanship and designs earned them a following and as their business grew, so did their family. Each daughter entered the trade buried deep in the folds of a lace-lined bassinet, which had become a fixture at the shop.

Early on, the girls learned the meaning of family unity. If one did something wrong, all were punished. Yet over the years, they developed specialties: Paola, the company president, is the expert in fur. Anna is the creative one. Franca manages leather designs and directs boutiques in Rome. Carla handles public relations. Aida works closely with Lagerfeld on fur styling.

The five, who together own the company, meet at least once a week to review all activities. Contested decisions are always made on a majority-rules basis, with each sister having an equal vote. "There is never a question of ego or who's in command," said Mr. Ronchetti.

Arguments occur, of course, especially during creative sessions. But Carla insists there are no rivalries or jockeying for position. Instead, she says, the only objective is to maintain a successful family enterprise.

This sentiment, it seems, has permeated the roots of the family tree. Of the 500 Fendi employees in Rome — 2,000 worldwide — 20 are family members. All but one husband has entered the business. 11 grandchildren are in the company, and three granddaughters have introduced their own less-expensive "Fendissime" collections of furs, ready-to-wear clothing and handbags.

## American Exploration To Buy Britoil Subsidiary

United Press International

HOUSTON — American Exploration Co. has signed an agreement to acquire Britoil PLC's U.S. unit or about \$88 million.

Britoil, based in Glasgow, is one of the world's largest independent exploration and production companies, while American Exploration has 700 oil and gas wells, primarily in the Southwest. Under the agreement signed Friday, AEC could gain Britoil U.S. Holdings' interests in about 200 U.S. oil and gas fields.

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Drawing on our experience as banker to the French government for international borrowings. Acting as financial advisor to many of the major French groups currently undergoing privatisation.

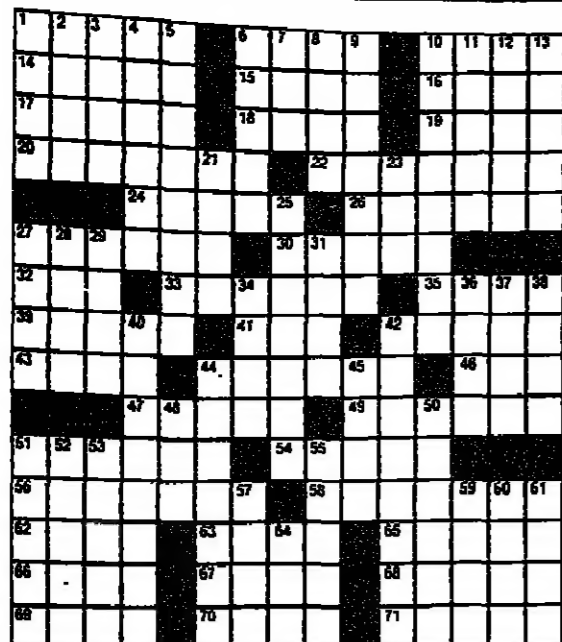
As the swiftly moving currents of the financial world sweep on into the future, our capabilities have widened out to include specific responses to today's new markets. Such as FIMAT, our innovative unit for French futures dealings.

Others may make a splash in the shallows, Société Générale runs silent and runs deep. And with a touch of talent.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE







**ACROSS**

1 "Theme" from the Zhivago film  
6 Singer  
10 Forever day  
14 Representative  
15 Arabian seaport  
16 Test item: Abbr.  
17 Parsonage  
18 Peddle  
19 Vases  
20 Horse in a triple dead heat: June 10, 1944  
22 Italian seaport  
24 Sulf collar  
26 Most ancient  
27 Bird that imitates human speech  
30 Farewell, in France  
32 (everything)  
33 Traveled on a float  
35 Applaud  
39 Talons  
41 Goal, objective  
42 Make amends  
43 Singer Turner  
44 Track wins

**DOWN**

1 Mary's pet  
2 Seaweed extract  
3 Gambling city  
4 Response  
5 Loud-voiced persons  
6 Poe's bird  
7 Suffix or fish  
8 Portable dwelling  
9 Sc-fi  
10 Site of triple dead heat  
11 Hospital worker  
40 Property-tax person  
41 The event on June 10, 1944, was a seven-race  
45 Corrida beast  
46 Bird's beak  
47 Poisonous gas  
48 Intrigue  
49 Soap plant  
50 Disorders  
51 German sub  
52 Verve  
53 One  
54 "homie!"  
55 Swarm  
56 "The Lady Tramp"



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WAKOE  
LEROD  
GITSAM  
REFONZ

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: OCCUR FOCUS BOUNTY CRAYON  
Answer: What his pal the skeleton was—A BONY CRONY

**WEATHER**

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	25	17	35	85	70
Amsterdam	12	8	14	63	50
Antwerp	12	8	14	63	50
Berlin	12	8	14	63	50
Brussels	12	8	14	63	50
Bucharest	12	8	14	63	50
Buenos Aires	12	8	14	63	50
Cardiff	12	8	14	63	50
Edinburgh	12	8	14	63	50
Frankfurt	12	8	14	63	50
Geneva	12	8	14	63	50
Helsinki	12	8	14	63	50
London	12	8	14	63	50
Los Angeles	12	8	14	63	50
Moscow	12	8	14	63	50
Munich	12	8	14	63	50
Nice	12	8	14	63	50
Oslo	12	8	14	63	50
Paris	12	8	14	63	50
Prague	12	8	14	63	50
Reykjavik	12	8	14	63	50
Rome	12	8	14	63	50
Stockholm	12	8	14	63	50
Strasbourg	12	8	14	63	50
Toronto	12	8	14	63	50
Vancouver	12	8	14	63	50
Warsaw	12	8	14	63	50
Zurich	12	8	14	63	50

**MIDDLE EAST**

Amman 25 17 35  
Beirut 12 8 14  
Damascus 12 8 14  
Istanbul 12 8 14  
Jerusalem 12 8 14  
Tel Aviv 12 8 14

**OCEANIA**

Auckland 12 8 14  
Sydney 12 8 14

**TUESDAY'S FORECAST** — CHANNEL: Chilly, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, TUESDAY: 12-16, 11-15, 10-14, 9-13, 8-12, 7-11, 6-10, 5-9, 4-8, 3-7, 2-6, 1-5, 0-4, 11-10, 10-9, 9-8, 8-7, 7-6, 6-5, 5-4, 4-3, 3-2, 2-1, 1-0, 0-1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 1-14, 2-15, 3-16, 4-17, 5-18, 6-19, 7-20, 8-21, 9-22, 10-23, 11-24, 12-25, 1-26, 2-27, 3-28, 4-29, 5-30, 6-31, 7-1, 8-2, 9-3, 10-4, 11-5, 12-6, 1-7, 2-8, 3-9, 4-10, 5-11, 6-12, 7-13, 8-14, 9-15, 10-16, 11-17, 12-18, 1-19, 2-20, 3-21, 4-22, 5-23, 6-24, 7-25, 8-26, 9-27, 10-28, 11-29, 12-30, 1-31, 2-1, 3-2, 4-3, 5-4, 6-5, 7-6, 8-7, 9-8, 10-9, 11-10, 12-11, 1-12, 2-13, 3-14, 4-15, 5-16, 6-17, 7-18, 8-19, 9-20, 10-21, 11-22, 12-23, 1-24, 2-25, 3-26, 4-27, 5-28, 6-29, 7-30, 8-31, 9-1, 10-2, 11-3, 12-4, 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, 4-8, 5-9, 6-10, 7-11, 8-12, 9-13, 10-14, 11-15, 12-16, 1-17, 2-18, 3-19, 4-20, 5-21, 6-22, 7-23, 8-24, 9-25, 10-26, 11-27, 12-28, 1-29, 2-30, 3-31, 4-1, 5-2, 6-3, 7-4, 8-5, 9-6, 10-7, 11-8, 12-9, 1-10, 2-11, 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## SPORTS

# 'Bias Aftermath': A School Struggles Through Tragedy and Transition

By Ken Denlinger

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The news conference long since over, his routine round of television interviews just completed, John B. Slaughter was starting the 50 or so pages that would lead to his office when he sensed something unusual—and welcome. He was alone.

For the first time in nearly 11 months, nobody was yipping at his heels or stepping into his path with another embarrassing question. Reporters were crowded around the new athletic director, Lew Perkins, who seemed to be taking charge.

"That was a good feeling," Slaughter recalled recently. "That finished things."

Hardly. The calamity known as The Bias Affair had not ended for the University of Maryland's chancellor. Mercy put aside, there being few significant areas of the athletic department that have not been altered by actions for which Slaughter is accountable.

If Brian Lee Tribble's immediate future was resolved last week by a jury that found him not guilty of supplying the cocaine that killed Len Bias, other people whom Bias touched, including some on Maryland's College Park campus, remain affected by his death.

The hard decisions expected of a chief executive officer have been made by Slaughter: a new (and untested) football coach, Joe Krivak; a new (even less test-

ed) basketball coach, Bob Wade; a new (and unfamiliar) athletic director, Perkins; new (and controversial) policies that would keep Maryland under scrutiny even without a personnel shakeup.

If dozens of issues remain unresolved, one ironic and perhaps startling conclusion about the ordeal seems clear: Many of the changes at Maryland probably would have occurred had Bias not died.

It was almost inevitable that Dick Dull would leave as athletic director. Football coach Bobby Ross was getting antsy. Lefty Driesell was quietly being eased out as basketball coach.

Slaughter had been publicly upset over academic shortcomings among athletes, particularly basketball players, long before it became known that Bias was nearly a year behind graduating on time.

The Bias-related incidents accelerated everything, compressed years into months into weeks. Suddenly, the often slow pace of academia was flipped to the fast-forward of sport.

For instance, Driesell was one year into a 10-year contract covering coaching and an administrative position in the athletic department. After five years, he might well have been sitting in the chair he assumed after three months of bitter negotiations last fall.

In the early months of 1986, Dull was a candidate for an executive position with Jefferson Teleproductions. He also had sought athletic directorships at

Southern California and Arizona State before Bias's death; last month, he declined an offer from Texas El-Paso.

About a year before the Bias tragedy, Slaughter had gone public with his concerns about graduation rates and the kind of academic advising that the kids were getting.

"Then it became urgent, rather than just something that we ought to do," he said. "All the things that we've accomplished this year are things that you can sort of see out there, in the distance. But we probably wouldn't have been able to pull them off."

"The major thing that we've done... is change the eligibility criteria. I had been concerned for some time that these kids were participating in athletics while being on academic warning."

"When we finally came to grips" with recommendations made by a task force on academics, "we had a lot of cooperation from the athletic enterprise. I think we would not have had that cooperation earlier. They would have said: 'Don't shake us with that, because we won't be able to compete with everybody else if we do that.' We would have had a much harder battle to fight."

Large and unrelenting headlines had followed soon after Bias's death. Some of them were Slaughter-inspired, for the task force he created stung Dull and Driesell with especially harsh criticism. Examples:

"The university has not been vigilant in safeguarding the quality of the academic program of student-athletes. ... Apparently, some of [them] have taken courses with no clear academic objective."

**If dozens of issues remain unresolved, one conclusion about the ordeal seems clear: Many of the changes at Maryland probably would have occurred had Bias not died.**

in mind other than to maintain athletic eligibility. ...

"We feel that the [grade-point average] standards for participation in intercollegiate athletics are too low [and] the appeal process for reinstatement is too liberal."

"The testimony that the task force received concerning the recruitment practice of the men's basketball program showed that the emphasis was on the athletic participation of the student, rather than on the academic programs and opportunities."

A few days before that barrage was released, Dull resigned and became an aide to Slaughter. Within a month, Driesell was out as coach, reassigned as an assistant athletic director. He was guaranteed to make \$135,000 annually for the first four years in that position.

"My initial reaction," Dull said, "was that I was glad to be out of intercollegiate athletics." But "secondly, I realized that the Len Bias situation wasn't over for me, that I was going to have to think about that situation for a long, long time."

"What you begin to think is: 'I don't deserve this. I don't deserve to have been here. I don't feel like I did anything wrong.' You're not concerned about self-doubt so much as perceptions that people have of you that may not be correct."

"I finally realized you don't have control over some of the curves that are thrown at you in your life. Accordingly, I made that commitment, a few months ago, that I'd quit feeling sorry for being at Maryland, that I'd put that behind me."

"I think the biggest misconception is that Lefty Driesell was a person who could care less about the welfare of his kids. And care less about their academics. That's not the Lefty Driesell I saw after five years. It's easy to put all the blame on the coach. If a student gets an F in psychology, it's not the instructor's fault. But that instructor is likely to say it's Lefty's fault, because he's the coach."

For the most part, Driesell's 17 seasons at Maryland were lively and productive. He arrived when the basketball program seemed stagnant and produced six teams ranked in the top 15 nationally. His 224-224 record (including nine seasons as Division I) was second-best among active coaches after his final year.

Driesell, who declined to be interviewed for this article, has been mentioned as a leading candidate to coach the new Charlotte franchise in the National Basketball Association. He has turned down an offer to coach at South Alabama. To many, he is the scapegoat of the Bias fallout.

"I'm sure, from his standpoint," Slaughter said, "our relationship is a strained one, perhaps an estranged one. But I would hope that at some point it'll change, because I happen to like him. And I think he has handled himself with a tremendous amount of class in a very difficult situation."

Dull and Driesell mostly are finished defending themselves; Slaughter is not. But the actions of others, the men Slaughter has hired, will speak for what the chancellor has done.

"The whole period was tough," Slaughter said. "But I've always sensed it was a tremendous opportunity for us to turn this into something positive in the long run. I'm not the kind of person who has a tendency to be depressed. ... I tend to be convinced we can do anything."

Slaughter knows he can't hide from the fallout of so many basic problems. Among the fundamental questions facing him: What really has changed at Maryland? What's different, besides the findings and new faces in the athletic department? Students academically "at risk" still get in—and get to play right away.

"We're putting into place academic eligibility criteria which are comparable to the best institutions in the country," Slaughter said. "Our students clearly are going to be on target to graduate. By the time they're juniors they've got to have the grade-point average they're going to need to graduate in order to be eligible as seniors—a 2.0."

Slaughter also insists that the academic support unit for athletes has been taken from athletic department control. All policies will be determined by a group that includes three faculty members, an academic dean and the athletic director, and will report to the vice chancellor for academic affairs. What makes it look like business as usual is that the unit is housed in the athletic department.

"One of the first comments I made when I became chancellor in 1983," Slaughter said, "was that no one should take such a job unless he or she likes football and basketball. Because you're going to spend a lot of time at it."

Never did he imagine such prolonged concentration on sport. "I'm looking forward," he said, "to the year being over."

## VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

### Celtics' New King — for a Day

Washington Post Staff Writer

BOSTON—Apparently a radio guy in Los Angeles called the Celtics "dog men," which led to a Boston radio station's putting up a billboard at Logan Airport that says, "Every Dog Has His Day. Go Celtics." Which in its way leads us to Greg Kite, the Celtics' deep-deep center who has been called a dog so often that he answers to whistles the rest of us don't even hear.

Not to get carried away, because the box score shows that Kite didn't score a single point in his 22 minutes Sunday against the Los Angeles Lakers in the third game of the National Basketball Association's championship series. In fact, the three shots he missed were from no more than 12 inches (30 centimeters) away from the basket—total—so you know he's a changer.

But the kind of praise being showered on Kite for his muscle-up, heavy-lifting, nine-rebound performance could keep the streets of Boston clean for a week.

And it's coming from the Lakers. Michael Thompson: "Credit Greg Kite with stopping our break all by himself." Michael Cooper: "Kite was great. He doesn't have to score. He got rebounds. He took elbows. He did some real great dirty work." Coach Pat Riley: "He bodied Kareem [Abdul-Jabbar] in the last post. He did exactly what they pay him to do."

Bodied Abdul-Jabbar in the last post? Stopped the vaunted Laker break?

Are we talking about the same Greg Kite? The guy who wears No. 50, the kind of number the Celtics give to people they're sure won't force them to hang it from the rafters? The guy who had the NBA's second-most percentage from the foul line (38.2) in the regular season, who averaged a team-low 1.7 points per game, who committed 25 more fouls than his point total (148-123)?

The same Greg Kite who lurches around the court like a 54-pounder?

In light of Kite's shockingly effective play in Game 3, teammate Larry Bird was asked if he thought Kite had gotten a bad rap, with so many people saying he wasn't talented. Said Bird: "Well, Greg didn't have a lot of talent." And in light of that, Bird was asked if he thought Kite was overrated. "What I know," said Bird, laughing, "is he's slow and he can't jump."



Greg Kite  
... Every dog has his day.

The Celtics desperately needed

ghosts from past championships to help them, and they might have figured they'd get a good game from Kite because he was the Boston Garden on Sunday were Henry Ford and Steve Kuberski, his logical forerunners on Boston's evolution chart. So if every dog has his day, Sunday indeed belonged to Kite, a 6-11 center who has spent four years in the NBA watching from a front-row seat—and made the playoffs in every one.

The Lakers went right at Robert Parish, to get him in foul trouble

early and force Boston to bring in Kite. Well, Los Angeles got three fouls on Parish with 8:02 left in the first half, and K.C. Jones waved Kite in. The Lakers led, 39-30, and seemed to be cruising toward their third straight title-series victory. With Kite in there, surely Abdul-Jabbar would light it up, surely the Lakers would break it open.

Kite played the rest of the second period and the first 2:29 of the third. Although he didn't score during that span, the Celtics outscored the Lakers by 50-30. Yes, Abdul-Jabbar scored, but he worked hard for every point. Kite bothered him.

In the third quarter Kite had what has to be the most memorable sequence of his career. He charged up against Abdul-Jabbar and pummeled the Laker center to back off and take a fallaway jumper, which missed. The next time Los Angeles got the ball, Magic Johnson was rumbling toward an uncontested lay-up when out of nowhere there came Kite—to swat the shot away.

For all that, they ushered Kite into the interview room, an honor to which he was unaccustomed ("I stuck my head in the back door once when Larry was in there"). And the reporters asked him all kinds of things—like, do you think the Lakers will have to make any major adjustments to guard you now? Said Kite, who has a nice sense of humor: "No major adjustments. Just double-team me and watch when I spot up for the 3s."

He was in no hurry to shower, dress and go. Why would he be? He'd just tied a career high in rebounds and had a personal best in playoff minutes. Normally he doesn't get to play that long for two reasons: 1, because the Celtics are better off without him, and 2, because he fouls so much (his playoff projection for a full 48-minute game is 12.7 fouls).

But this time the refs let him play and, surprise, he played well. It would not be unrealistic to say that although Kite hadn't won the game, he had saved it—and saved the Celtics from facing a potential series sweep Tuesday night.

And what now, now that he's king for a day? Probably back to the bench, perhaps not to play more than 10 minutes total for the rest of the series. Said Kite, squinting into the setting sun of momentary fame: "It wouldn't surprise me, no."

## Back in Form, Ryan Fans 12 as Astros Down Giants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON—Showing his best control of the season, Nolan Ryan kept Ryan's 40-year-old arm fresh and to avoid injury problems that plagued him last season.

"I'll probably never finish another game as long as I throw only 110 pitches," Ryan said. "I can see their side of it, but there's nothing magical about 110 pitches per game. I should be able to have a say in how many pitches I throw. I feel it should be 115 or 120."

He's got to have the best arm God put on a man," said Roger Craig, the San Francisco manager. Ryan gave up five hits (three by Candy Maldonado) and walked none in his seven innings; he has allowed fewer than three earned runs in eight of his last 10 starts. "I had as good a command of my pitches as I've had in some time," Ryan said. "I hope the next one doesn't take another five weeks."

The right-hander struck out at least 10 men for the fourth time this season and the 166th in his career. He also regained the National League lead in strikeouts with 97 (one better than teammate Mike Scott) and brought his lifetime total to 4,383, the all-time major-league record.

He threw 111 pitches, one more than the per-game limit set by General Manager Dick Wagner—to keep Ryan's 40-year-old arm fresh and to avoid injury problems that plagued him last season.

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